Titusville Morning Herald.

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J. H. COGSWELL .....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

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Titusville Morning Herald.
[ESTABLISHED JUNE 14, 1865.]

☞FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS of the Associated Press.
MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW of the petroleum business, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources.
☞Best Advertising Medium in Northwestern Pennsylvania.
BLOSS BROS. & COGSWELL, Proprietors.

TUBING AND CASING.

Trade Mark.

PASCAL IRON WORKS!

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Works So. 5th and Tasker sts., Office 209 So. Third st., Philadelphia; Office and Warehouse, 15 Gold st., New York,

Manufacturers of
LAP-WELDED OIL WELL TUBE & CASING,
Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,
in and Galvanized, from 1-8 inch to 8 inch inside diameter.

Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes,
(from 1½ to 10 inch, outside diameter, in lengths 20 feet and under,) of best American Charcoal Iron.

Sewing Machines,
and a full assortment of
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'
TOOLS AND MATERIALS,
Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings,
BRASS AND IRON BODY VALVES AND COCKS,
of all sizes from 1-8 inch to 12 inch,
Gas Works, Lamp Posts, &c.

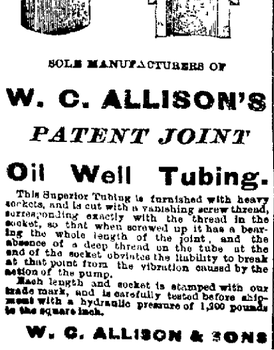
Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,000 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark, the sockets [illegible]

W. C. ALLISON & SONS,
Office and Works
32d and Walnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.

TRADE MARK.

BRANCH OFFICE
FERTIG BLOCK,
Titusville, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF
LAP WELDED
Tubing & Casing
Both Plain and Galvanized, for Oil and Salt Wells, American Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes, Lap Welded Tubing for Steam and Water.

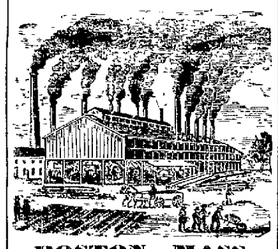


SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
W. C. ALLISON'S
PATENT JOINT
Oil Well Tubing.

This Superior Tubing is furnished with heavy sockets, and is cut with a vanishing screw thread, corresponding exactly with the thread in the socket, so that when screwed up it has a bearing the whole length of the joint, and the absence of a deep thread on the tube at the end of the socket obviates the liability to break at that point from the vibration caused by the action of the pump.
Each length and socket is stamped with our trade mark, and is carefully tested before shipment with a hydraulic pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch.
W. C. ALLISON & SONS

TUBING AND CASING.

NATIONAL
TUBE WORKS CO.,



BOSTON, MASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAP-WELDED OIL WELL
Tubing & Casing.

We would call the particular attention of dealers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is, that the
Lap and the Weld
are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.
Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end, and proved with the sockets on at a hydraulic pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch before shipment.
Each length stamped with our trade mark,
Diamond "B."
noll-1f

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, DALZELL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DEALERS WILL CALL ON
E. W. STRATTON
OFFICE:
No. 4 Parshall House Block
jy12tf Spring Street.

BRANCH.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
OFFICE AND STORE, 12 DIAMOND AND 27 SPRING STREET.
Warehouse Opposite Old Passenger Depot, TITUSVILLE.
Having established a Depot for our Manufactures at this point we invite the attention of the Trade to our stock of
Lap-welded Oil-well Tube and Casing.
Brass and Iron-body Globe Valves and Cocks.
And a general assortment of Pipe-Fittings and Tools.

IRON WORKS.
PETROLEUM IRON WORKS!
BRYAN, DILLINGHAM & CO.,
MACHINISTS,
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools.
Builders of Tanks and Stills of any Required Size.
Especial attention given to repairing.
Our Drilling Tools,
are too well known to need comment. We continue to make them in our own unequalled style.
We have on hand a full assortment of all kinds of
OIL WELL SUPPLIES.
New Bedford Cable, India Hose, Belting and Packing Sent.
Agents for Blake's celebrated pump and Clapp & Jones' steam fire engine.
J. C. BRYAN, J. DILLINGHAM,
M. H. PHILLIP, H. N. TWOMBLY.
sept18-tf

WOOD & MANN
STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.
Utica, N. Y.
Boilers & Engines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED FROM
The Best Material,
AND WITH
All the Latest Improvements,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Branch Office, No. 9, Spring St.
WAREROOMS
Cor. Ferry & Mechanic Sts.
Titusville, Pa.
jan1-6m J. T. GRIGGS.

STEAM ENGINES.

FARRAR & TREFT'S
STEAM ENGINE
....AND....
BOILER WORKS
OF BUFFALO.
Stationary and Portable,
On hand and for sale, delivered at any point in the oil regions.
We guarantee these Engines
Unequalled for Economy, Strength and Durability.
Our stock of BOILERS embraces both
PORTABLE and STATIONARY IN ALL SIZES.
We claim superiority in point of quality of iron and in general manufacture, and invite the inspection of oil operators.
E. C. McPHERSON,
General Agent.
Office at Mansion House, Titusville, Pa. jel-3m

GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO.
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS!

BOUGHTON
AND
CHANDLER,
GENERAL AGENTS.
OFFICE
No. 9, Chase and Stewart Block
TITUSVILLE, PA.
aug26-tf

TITUSVILLE
NOVELTY WORKS.
Gibbs, Russell & Sterrett,
PROPRIETORS.
Titusville, Pa., and Nunda, N.Y.
MACHINISTS,
IRON FOUNDERS AND FORGERS,
BUILDERS OF
Stills, Iron Tanks, Engines and Boilers,
Dealers in
PIPE, JOSEPH NASON & CO'S STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, MORRIS TASKER & CO'S LAPWELDED CASING AND TUBING.
Manufacturers of
Drilling Tools & Steel Jars.
Repairing of all kinds done, and all kinds of Oil Well Supplies kept constantly on hand. Brass Works of every description, &c., &c.
Our extensive experience in Tank Building enables us to assure the public that work of this description entrusted to us, will be of the highest order.
Our Drilling Tools are the best manufactured in this country.
Our stock is selected with great care.
We have in our employ the best Steel Workman in this section of country.
All kinds of work WARRANTED.
Our Office and Shop is on Monroe street, near the Depot.
P. H. GIBBS, J. T. RUSSELL,
WM. B. STERRETT.
6mo-tf

K. Brett & Sons,
Manufacturers of
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS.
Conking and Heating Stoves,
which we offer at very low rates.
Thankful for past patronage, we would say to our friends here, and to those up the Creek who are operating here, that we hope to merit a continuance of their trade, by keeping constantly on hand a full and well selected stock, which we shall offer at low rates.
W. F. MESSIMER,
D. C. BACKUS,
Late of Duncan, Backus & Co., Shamburg, Pa.
nov24-1y

ENGINES,
8 and 9 Inch Cylinders,
WITH LINK MOTION,
With or Without Governors.
BOILERS,
LOCOMOTIVE STYLE.
25, 20 & 15 Horse Power.
LARGER OR SMALLER BOILERS MADE TO ORDER.
STATIONARY TUBULAR
BOILERS
From 15 to 60 Horse Power
Manufactory on Short street, between 1st and 2d avenues, Pittsburgh. Principal sales-office, Room No. 2, Chase and Stewart Block, Titusville, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

FOXBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Foxburg, Clarion Co., Pa.
CAPITAL $100,000
Stockholders Personally Liable
DIRECTORS:
Orange Noble, John Fertig,
J. W. Hammond, J. C. Forsyfield,
Seldon Marvin, V. T. Palmer.
OFFICERS:
J. W. Hammond.....President.
John Fertig.....Vice President.
S. W. Mathews.....Cashier.
A General Banking Business conducted. Interest at six per cent. allowed on time deposits.
de 13-tf

OIL CITY TRUST COMPANY,
Oil City, Pa.,
CAPITAL $120,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Geo. V. Forman, Prest.,
H. L. Davis, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Pitcairn, Jr., J. J. Vandergrift,
F. W. Andrews, O. B. Goodwin,
J. J. Lawrence, C. M. Bly,
C. F. Thumm Isaac Ash,
Geo. V. Forman.
Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Government Securities, make collections on all points in the Oil Regions, and throughout the United States and do a general banking business.
Banking House in Academy of Music Block, at the head of Centre street. novll-tf

Allegheny Trust and Banking Co.
OIL CITY, PA.
Henry Harley, President,
H. Dunham, Cashier.
CAPITAL $100,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
DIRECTORS:
Henry Harley, D. H. Cady,
Geo. K. Anderson, J. H. Winsor,
W. H. Wallace, John Eaton,
H. Dunham.
A general banking business transacted, collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Buy and sell Domestic and Foreign Exchange. de7-tf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
GREEN'S BLOCK,
CORNER MAIN AND GREEN STREETS,
TIDIOUTE, PA.
Directors:
P. S. Buck, John W. Coe,
G. B. Gibson, Jos. A. Neill,
Chas. Kemble. R. C. Scott,
James Parshall.
STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY LIABLE.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Transacts a general banking business.
Makes collections on all points in the Oil Region and throughout the United States, and deals in Government securities, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc.
James Parshall, - President.
Robert C. Beach, - - - Cashier.
nov24tf

GEO. H. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AT PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., Buy and sell Exchange and Government Securities, Make Collections and do a General Banking Business. 1f

MESSIMER & BACKUS,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. F. Messimer,
Lawrenceburg & Dutchess Farm,
Dealers in
Hardware,
Carpenters' Tools,
Rig Irons,
New Bedford Cordage,
Tubing, Casing,
Sucker Rods,
and Oil Well Supplies generally. We have the exclusive agency in this vicinity of Taylor's patent
Sand Pump Reel.
Also on hand an assortment of WOODEN PIPE for covering steampipe. We have lately added to our stock a good assortment of the most improved
Conking and Heating Stoves,
which we offer at very low rates.
Thankful for past patronage, we would say to our friends here, and to those up the Creek who are operating here, that we hope to merit a continuance of their trade, by keeping constantly on hand a full and well selected stock, which we shall offer at low rates.
W. F. MESSIMER,
D. C. BACKUS,
Late of Duncan, Backus & Co., Shamburg, Pa.
nov24-1y

Boston Iron Works,
JAMES SMITH, Prop'r,
OTTER STREET, NEAR J. & F. RAILROAD,
FRANKLIN, PA.,
Manufactures Oil Well Rig Irons, Casing Heads or Stuffing Boxes, Plows, and all kinds of Castings, Drilling Tools, &c.
Also sole manufacturer of the
Morahan & Roberts Patent Sand Pumps.
apr28-tf

OIL OPERATORS
BETWEEN
O'L CITY & BRADY'S BEND
Are respectfully informed that
J. M. WILCOX,
Parker's Landing, Pa.,
Can supply them, at bottom figures, with Tubing, Casing and Fittings, from the READING IRON WORKS, also with the celebrated PHILADELPHIA CABLE, and the WILBRAHAM ENGINE. Orders solicited. dec6-tf

FINANCIAL.

Producers' and Manufacturers'
BANK,
Titusville, Penn'a.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
D. H. Mitchell, President.
C. A. MITCHELL, Cashier.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Buy and sell U. S. Government Gold Coupons, collect Interest and do a general Banking business.
Have for sale all the issues of Government 5-20's, U. S. Currency 6 per cents, and 10-40 Bonds.
Titusville School Bonds, 8 per cent. interest.
Also Foreign Exchange on all the principal European cities.
Agent for the Inman Line of Ocean Steamers.
Directors.
B. D. FLETCHER, MILTON STEWART,
JONATHAN WATSON, F. W. ANDREWS,
SAM. Q. BROWN, H. B. PORTER,
L. EMERY, JR., F. H. GIBBS,
D. H. MITCHELL.
Stockholders.
M. Stewart, B. E. Hopkins,
S. P. Boyer, Granger & Co.,
L. Emery, Jr., W. W. Thompson,
Saline Rush, I. Stewart,
S. Q. Brown, Gibbs, Russell & Co.,
D. H. Mitchell, A. P. Bennett,
Geo. K. Anderson, W. S. Watson,
J. H. Cadwell, Jonathan Watson,
D. C. Hutchins, D. Emery,
D. C. Shank, L. B. Smith,
R. D. Fletcher, Geo. S. Stewart,
W. P. Johnson, H. L. Taylor,
J. W. Irwin, Porter & Archbold,
S. H. Carpenter, W. B. Benedict,
F. W. Andrews, J. H. Cogswell,
J. W. Butters.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT now in operation.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed on Deposits.
oct2 dtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF TITUSVILLE, PA.
Capital $300,000.
$500,000
IN GOVERNMENT BONDS
Deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure Bill Holders and Depositors.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
allowed on time deposits for which Certificates will be issued.
All Deposits
Payable on Demand
WITHOUT NOTICE
CHARLES HYDE, President.
G. C. HYDE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES HYDE, WM. M. HENDERSON
F. W. AMES, WM. C. HYDE,
WM. H. ABBOTT, F. T. WITHEROP,
J. D. ANGIER, W. B. STERRETT,
H. B. PORTER.
mch17.

TITUSVILLE
SAVINGS BANK.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
F. W. AMES.....President
C. C. DUNFIELD.....Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
F. W. AMES, WM. H. ABBOTT,
JOSHUA DOUGLASS, W. T. NEILL,
GEO. S. STEWART, WM. GARDNER,
L. H. SEVERANCE.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE FOR SALE. Agent for "National" and "Anchor" Lines of Trans-Atlantic steamers. 23mch7

THE
CITIZENS BANK,
Titusville, Pa.
OFFICERS:
WM. H. ABBOTT.....President.
C. G. JACKSON.....Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
WM. H. ABBOTT, GEO. K. ANDERSON,
F. W. AMES, F. W. ANDREWS,
D. H. CADY, LYMAN STEWART,
C. G. JACKSON.
This Bank is organized on the partnership principle, each stockholder being individually liable to the FULL EXTENT OF HIS PROPERTY.
FOUR, FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.
Interest allowed on time deposits in Saving's Bank Department, special facilities being offered SMALL DEPOSITORS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds for sale.
Discounts made and a General Banking Business transacted.

Shamburg
Savings Bank,
Shamburg, Pa.
WM. H. ABBOTT.....President
JOHN R. DRIBLE.....Cashier.
This institution is a branch of the Citizens Bank, of Titusville, and business is conducted on the same principle.
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS: A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Sept20-tf

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF TITUSVILLE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN
Will be received at this bank. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN COIN.
mch11-dwtf G. C. HYDE, Cashier

DENTISTS---PHYSICIANS.

LUCE, DOWNES & COMER,
Surgeon Dentists,
Corner Spring and Franklin streets, over Savings Bank. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GEO. J. LUCE,
J. H. DOWNES,
feb2-dly FRANK R. W. COMER.

I. J. McCREM, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office in the Smith Block, on Washington street, opposite the Oil Exchange. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Will visit patrons at their homes in the city. Nov14-tf

DOCTOR BENDER,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Office in McCormick's Livery Stable, opposite Abbott House.
N. B.—Stock visited without delay, night or day.
my23-6m

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office 60 Franklin street,
(First door south of Bryan, Dillingham & Co.'s)
TITUSVILLE, PA.,
General Forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and Accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.
Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.
Direct line to all points in the Oil Region. Messengers on all trains.
Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.
may 22-tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

ARCHITECTS.

WRIGLEY & GRAY,
Civil Engineers,
ARCHITECTS,
AND
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
Have removed to their new Office Building on Pine street, beyond Abbott House.
The largest collection of Land Records in this section, together with their New Maps of the entire oil region from Corry to Pittsburgh, covering over 3,000 square miles, gives them unusual facilities in the location of land and pipe lines.
nov3-tf

WM. VAN ULRICH,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Office corner Washington and Spring streets, Iron-clad Building, Room 9, Titusville, Pa.
Will execute drawings, plans and specifications for churches, school-houses and Public and private Buildings of every description. Also, Water Works, etc., and superintends their construction.
oct24-tf

J. M. BLACKBURN,
ARCHITECT.
Office No. 9 Perkin's Block,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
aug28-tf

HOWLAND & SMITH,
Civil Engineer and City Surveyors
Office over Second National Bank.
TITUSVILLE, PA.
Having completed the survey and location of the several streets in the city under the authority of the City Council, are now prepared to locate and define the boundaries of any lots therein. Surveys of lots will be made promptly and on reasonable terms.
ndec27.

HOTELS.

ABBOTT HOUSE,
FORMERLY CRITTENDEN HOUSE,
TITUSVILLE, PA.
NEWLY REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.
Now open to the Traveling Public.
GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR.
CHAS. S. MATHEWS.
jy12tf

WAGNER HOUSE,
DAWSON RUN.
Meals at all hours. Boarding and Lodging, and Stabling. oct25-tf

BROWN'S HOTEL,
AT MILLER FARM, PA.,
Just opened. New and complete throughout. Extra accommodations for transient and permanent guests. S. O'NEIL,
may17-tf Proprietor.

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE!
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Guests will find this paper on file in the Reading Rooms. mch1-tf

LAWYERS--NOTARIES.

BARRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Chase & Stewart's Block, Titusville, Pa.

REID & NEILL,
Attorneys at Law,
Office in Odd Fellows' Block, corner Franklin and Pine streets, Titusville, Pa.
B. J. REID. J. A. NEILL.
may25-dly

J. H. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hershberg's Block, corner Spring and Franklin streets, Titusville, Pa. may5-tf

GORDON S. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Has moved his office from Franklin street to FERTIG BLOCK,
Diamond street, corner of Martin, Titusville, Pa.
no9 dawlm

GEO. F. CHESTEL,
Attorney at Law,
Office over Second National Bank
sep12tf TITUSVILLE.

M. W. POND, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent. Office in Shugert's Block, Spring street.
21jan-tf

GEORGE A. CHASE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 1 Second Floor,
CHASE & STEWART BLOCK,
Titusville, Pa.
apl6 tf

RAILWAYS, PATENTS, CORPORATIONS, CONTRACTS, &c.
J. C. CLAYTON,
LAW OFFICES:
NEW YORK, No. 7 Warren street.
WASHINGTON, Intelligencer Building.
LONDON, No 8 Southampton Building.
Refers by permission to Henry Harley, Esq. ty24tf

JOEL S. ANGIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
At Jonathan Watson's office, Pine street.
sept1-tf

ANDREW B. HOWLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office over Second National Bank, Titusville, Pa.

New York Market
WHEELOCK, HOFFER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.
Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.
THE
"Best of Meats
AND THE
BEST ONLY,"
IS OUR MOTTO.
In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.
jun12-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
The largest and cheapest stock of
GAS FIXTURES
And Plumbers' Materials in the City.
The subscriber having secured the services of practical men, both in the Plumbing and Gas Fitting branches, is now prepared to fit up
Houses and Stores with Hot and Cold Water Pipes or Gas Pipes
At reasonable rates. All work from this shop warranted. All orders left at the office of the Gas Company, on
PINE STREET, IN WITHEROP'S BLOCK,
Will be promptly attended to.
1mar-tf JOHN O'NEILL.

Titusville Morning Herald.

The Columbia Trials.

HEATHENDOM OUTDONE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—JUDGE BOND'S CHARGE—A TERRIBLE REBUKE TO THE "CHIVALRY"

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 6, 1871

After a five weeks' session, the Circuit Court has adjourned, and Judge Bond has returned to Maryland. At the adjournment from Saturday, the 30th of December, until Monday, the 1st of January, the case of The United States vs. Edward T. Avery was not in a promising situation to the defendant. The witnesses he had produced to prove an *alibi* at the time of the commission of the specific crime charged, were uncertain and contradictory; and the witnesses he produced to prove the harmlessness of the organization of '68, of which he was admitted a member, proved that that society was entirely similar in its organization to the society of 71—that it had disguises, met at night in the woods, and punished traitor members with death; further than this, the defendant's witnesses proved violent acts committed by klans in this peaceful association of 1868, and that Dr. Avery himself led a klan when it raided on two negroes and a white man. The testimony was so overwhelming against the defendant that no one doubted his conviction; he himself, it seems, was more fully convinced than any one else that an acquittal could not be hoped for, and he did just what ought to have been expected he would do. On Monday morning the case proceeded until all the evidence was in, and then Mr. McMasters, defendant's counsel, was on the point of addressing the jury, when the district attorney interrupted and stated to the court that he had inquired of the opposing counsel where Avery was, and had been informed "That is for you to find out." Most deliberately and doggedly, McMasters said, "I repeat it." This exhibition of what appears to be regarded as professional honor among the gentlemen of this bar, was not such as Judge Bond was accustomed to, and in severe tones he asked, "Mr. McMasters, where is your client?" Mr. McMasters asked to be excused from answering, and then Judge Bond asked, "Had you knowledge from your client that he was going to leave?" This Mr McMasters also declined to answer, and the Judge ordered a rule to issue to require him to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

At this point the court adjourned.

On Tuesday the court permitted the case to proceed, preferring to leave any question as to the legality of a verdict under such circumstances to the determination of the court upon a motion for judgment. McMasters, scarcely directing his argument to the point at issue, indulged in a senseless insulting tirade against the authorities, against the jury, and against the court. He has only the patience of Judge Bond and the stupidity of Judge Bryan to thank, that his course did not meet with just and summary punishment. Mr. Wilson followed McMasters, in as good an argument as could be made for the defense in the case. He exhibited a feeling of humiliation in the thought that Avery's escape might give rise to a suspicion of his professional honor, and made a denial of any complicity in that escape in such a spirit that no one who heard him doubted his candor. This gentleman has taken an active part in the defense of these cases, and is one of a very few men at this bar, and of but two local lawyers who have acted in the Ku Klux cases, who has evidenced any abhorrence of these terrible crimes and confined his efforts strictly to a defense of the individual prisoners, and not allowed himself to leave the limits of decency and constitute himself a defender of the crimes which he knew *somebody* had committed. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Melton, of the South Carolina bar, as well as Mr. Johnson, have expressed their horror at the outrages which they all say have been *proved*, and disclaim any intention to defend them or apologize for them.

The verdict of the jury was Guilty. It could have been nothing else. A *scire facias* was issued and the prisoner's bond estreated.

Although Avery's escape is an apparent evasion of justice, his punishment as an exile must far exceed the imprisonment he would receive. The charges against him are such that he can go to no country where treaties exist with the United States and feel safe from capture. Besides, the hourly punishment which a life of such exile must be. Avery's disappearance has spread among the blacks of his section a sense of security which they would not feel if they knew he would return to their midst at the expiration of a penal sentence.

With Squire Brown and John Mitchell in the penitentiary, and all the leading villains of York and Spartanburg vagabonds from justice, there is reason to hope that quiet and security will reign in the places which knew them once, but will know them no more.

No further cases were taken up, and the time of the court was consumed in receiving pleas of guilty and hearing confessions. One day was devoted to the case of McMasters, for contempt, and the remarkable Assistant Justice refused to permit McMasters' name to be stricken from the rolls because, (and that was the main point made by McMasters' counsel,) even supposing Avery to have informed McMasters of his intention to escape, such information so received by an attorney of his client, was a privileged communication, and the court had no right to command the counsel to divulge it.

The confessions of these prisoners indicate a state of society totally unparalleled in any part of the United States. They were all of that uneducated class of beings which forms a vast proportion of the white population of South Carolina, and of the abject condition of which no Northerner can form a conception. With their and the demagogues of the State controlled its politics, led it into the war, and furnished soldiers for the conflict. They are void of any feeling of moral responsibility, and have always followed, herd-like after their masters. Never legally slaves, their condition was always worse, and in their collective and moral nature they were infants. By these confessions it appears that the solid men of their communities pushed them into the Ku Klux business, and threatened them with severe punishment if they refused to go on raids. Following such leaders, it is not to be wondered at that whole sections, where the population was chiefly composed of this class, should have been engaged in the crimes that have been told, and which stand unequaled in barbarity.

As an illustration of the facts stated in these confessions, take the case of W. P. Barnes, of Spartanburg, a young man 27 years old, who could neither read nor write. He says:

"I joined the Ku Klux because they said I would be whipped if I didn't; I was obliged to go in it to save my own self; the two niggers we whipped we gave about thirty apiece, [meaning lashes,] pretty nigh everybody in our neighborhood belonged to the organization—I mean the laboring people and both classes.

Q. Did the principal people go on raids? A. No, sir; but they pushed the poor people into it, and made them go; I was induced to join, because they came to my house and told me if I didn't I'd have to pay $5 and take fifty lashes; it was Henry Cantrell that told me this; I didn't want to go into it, and shouldn't have gone, but all the neighborhood were obliged to go."

This clan exempted no one in the community. Ministers, doctors, lawyers, and even justices of the peace, who were commissioned to support and protect the law and law-abiding citizens, joined in this conspiracy. One penitent said he joined the Klan through ignorance of its objects, but afterward discovered it to be an organization to commit crime and interfere with the political rights of the blacks. The Court asked him

"Q. Did you communicate this experience of yours to the authorities when you found out it was an unlawful organization? A. I spoke of it in every community I went into.

"Q. Did you tell any justice of the peace of it? A. I did.

"Q. What did he say? A. Well, he was in it, too; Bank Lyles is the justice's name."

One named Henry Surratt was another of the white victims to this barbarous mode of controlling the political situation. He said to the Court:

"I joined the Ku Klux because they threatened to whip me if I didn't; I shouldn't have joined hadn't it been to have saved myself; I am about twenty years old; they threatened to whip everybody that didn't join the organization; I was never on nary a raid; I advised them not to go; I wasn't going to join them, but they said I would have to protect myself; they said I couldn't stay there if I didn't join them; that was in March."

As Judge Bond remarked, the ministers were so deeply concerned in an outrage committed eighteen hundred years ago that they could find no opportunity to denounce outrages which were being committed all around them. The members of churches, too, went weekly to their place of worship and listened to the story of "Christ and Him crucified," while they devoted their leisure hours on secular days to wallopping and murdering "niggers." Here is the story of "one more unfortunate" from Spartanburg, who was forced into this devil's work:

"I am twenty-two years old; I can't read or write; I shouldn't have joined the Klan, but they threatened to whip me, and they abused my folks right smart, and threatened to kill the girl that lived with me; they said if I didn't vote the Democratic ticket they'd give me five hundred lashes; one of my friends advised me to join it, for he said they would be sure to whip me if I didn't.

Q. Are there churches in your neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Did all the members of the church belong to the organization? A. Pretty much they did."

One of these, perhaps as intelligent as any in the crowd, showed by his story how thoroughly calloused a human heart can become when fostered amid the genial influences of this sunny South land. Lewis Jolly stood up for sentence, and Mr. Corbin interrupted the court to ask of the prisoner one or two questions, when the following conversation occurred:

"Mr Corbin. Do you know anything about the Owen murder? A. No, sir.

"Mr Corbin. Haven't you told people you were there? A. Yes, sir.

"Mr. Corbin. Way did you tell it? A. It was done through a joke."

Greater cowardice has, perhaps, never been exhibited than the leading men of these communities have shown themselves capable of. Using their influence over those ignorant people they have dragged them into these crimes, or, rather, pushed their dupes in and held back from the actual commission of outrages themselves; and now, when the law's net draws closer and closer these chivalrous sons of South Carolina, leave their homes to the care of their families, and these poor dupes to the avenging hand of justice, while they seek safety beyond the jurisdiction of the laws they have rebelled against. What a commentary on their cowardice, as well as the condition of alarm and terror this Klan inaugurated, are the words a poor prisoner will sometimes let drop from his lips; as for instance, the one who, upon receiving the sentence, said:

"I am quite willing to take that to have quiet there."

Before sentencing the prisoners, Judge Bond addressed them in a few words, which contains perhaps a better description of the low condition of southern society, and a keener rebuke to southern lawbreakers of high position, than the country has lately read. The whole of the address is given.

"You have pleaded guilty to an indictment which charges you with conspiring with other men throughout the state, to intimidate a certain class of voters by means of threats, beating, and even killing, because that class of citizens were opposed to the conspirators in political opinion.

"We acknowledge great perplexity in determining what punishment shall be meted out to you. We have no words strong enough to signify our horror at the means employed to carry out the purpose of the Klans. Our difficulty is personal to you.

"You have as it appears from your statements to the court been brought up in the most deplorable ignorance. At the age of manhood, but one or two of you can either read or write, and you have lived in a community where the evidence seems to establish the fact that the men of prominence and education—those who by their superiority in these respects establish and control public opinion—were for the most part participants in the conspiracy, are so much in terror of it that you could obtain from them neither protection nor advice, had you sought it.

"There is abundant proof of the nature and character of the conspiracy. Evidence of nightly raids by bands of disguised men, who broke into the houses of negroes and dragged them from their beds—parents and children—and, tying them to trees, unmercifully beat them, is exhibited in every case. Murder and rape are not unfrequent accompaniments, the story of which is too indecent for publication. The persons upon whom these atrocities are committed are almost always colored people. Whatever excuse is given for a raid, its conclusion was almost always accompanied by a rebuke for the former exercise of the suffrage and a warning as to the future exercise of the right to vote.

"But what is quite as appalling to the Court as the horrible nature of these offences is the utter absence on your part and on the part of others who have made confession here of any sense of feeling that you have done anything very wrong in your confessed participation in outrages which are unexampled outside of the Indian territory.

"Some of your comrades recite the circumstances of a brutal, unprovoked murder, done by themselves, with as little apparent sensibleness as they would relate the incidents of a picnic, and you yourselves speak of the number of blows with a hickory which you inflicted at midnight upon the lacerated, bleeding back of a defenseless woman, without so much as a blush or sigh of regret. None of you seem to have the slightest idea of or respect for the sacredness of the human person. Some of you have yourselves been beaten by the Klans without feeling a smart but the physical pain. There appears to be no wounding of the spirit; no such sense of injury to yourself as a man as would be felt by the humblest of your fellow-citizens in any other part of the United States with which I am acquainted.

"There the citizen upon which such outrages were perpetrated, stung to madness by the insult to his manhood, would be swift to follow the wrong-doer to the end of the world to make him atone for it. You make excuse for this in your statement to the court that you are very ignorant; that the Klans would have beaten you and even killed you, had you refused to join them in their crimes. Some of you now particularly before me have actually suffered for your refusal, before you really united in membership with them. The court, in endeavoring to recognize some features of humanity in you, has considered these facts which you plead as excuses. You have grown up in a country where slavery existed for a long time, and where the whipping post was a standing institution.

"To see blacks flagellated was no unusual occurrence. The scenes often renewed, with its novelty, lost its revolting effect. And when it came to be understood that the human person was not so sacred in the colored man as to secure immunity from outrage, it did not take it long to lose its sacred character in yourselves, and in all other men who, like the colored man, was obliged to labor. It must be from this cause that your utter indifference to wrongs which, among freemen would stir a fever in the blood of age, arises.

"And then you tell us that you differ from many other portions of the country in this, that it has always been obligatory upon you, and the class to which you belong, to look to persons of wealth and education for command, and that you, in your ignorance, had to follow such persons implicitly.

"It will appear strange to your fellow-countrymen who read your story and that of your confederates, however willing they may be to believe you, that so large a portion of the young white men of your country can be in such a state of abject slavery to the men of property above them, as to be willing to commit murder at their command.

"In no case has there been any resistance to these midnight raiders except on the part of the colored people.

"You say some of you 'laid out' in the woods night after night, and have hidden yourselves in thickets to escape these marauders. None of you, however, have had the manliness to defend you fireside from the assaults of these lawless men. There has not been, on your part, so far as the evidence shows, an assault and battery committed in defense of family and home and all that freemen hold dear.

"Admitting all you have said to the court to be true, while the story of your condition and of your participation in these outrages through fear is painful enough, the facts do not excuse you. They may palliate in some degree your offense, but they cannot justify you. The punishment that the court awards you is partly inflicted that you may learn that no amount of threats or fear of punishment will justify a man in unprovoked violence to another, unless the danger threatened to the wrongdoer be imminent or actually present at the time of the wrong doing, and even then the danger must be of present great bodily harm, and of death itself, before some of the criminal conduct confessed would be justified.

"It does not excuse you for participating in this conspiracy and raiding upon inoffensive colored people, dragging them from their beds, beating some and hanging others, that you had notice that if you did not join the Klans would visit you.

"You are bound to run the risk or seek means of protection, rather than do violence to your neighbor. The law and your fellow-citizens look to you to make this threat of violence difficult of execution by a manly resistance or an enforcement of the law. You had no right, when you could escape, to make the price of your security the violation of your neighbor's

"You and your confederates must make up your minds either to resist the Ku Klux conspiracy, or the laws of the United States. They can not both exist together; and it only needs a little manliness and courage on the part of you, ignorant tools of designing men, to give supremacy to the law. Be assured it will not be taken as an excuse in your case, or in any other, to hear it said, 'I slew this man, because the chief ordered it, and I was afraid,' and 'brushed' and raped these others, because I dreaded to be whipped if I did not.'"

This is too much for Judge Bryan, who felt it an insult to the "ancient, high, and bright escutcheon" of his native state, and at the first opportunity he relieved himself in a manner highly characteristic of himself and his cotemporaries, who have grown up under the teachings of the men who said: "When a citizen of this state is asked, 'Are you an American?' his reply should be, 'Sir, I am a South Carolinian.' The Judge addressed one of the prisoners, who had been engaged in some outrages worthy of a savage, and, in the course of his remarks, he said:

"Whether these enormities have been committed on men, still more on women, they were wholly unmanly, and let me say utterly un-South Carolinian. Nothing could be so little characteristic of the state; nothing so calculated to bring disgrace upon the state; nothing so calculated to overturn and besmear its ancient, high, and bright escutcheon. These stories afflict all men, but they peculiarly afflict him

Titusville Morning Herald

Wednesday, Jan 17, 1872

THE legal tender act has been declared Constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the vote standing five to four.

MAJOR EBRETT, chairman, has given notice that the members of the Republican State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg, Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, 25th of January instant. The time and place for holding the State Convention will probably be determined

AT the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 5th of next June, each state is to be represented by twice as many delegates as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and each organized territory is to have two delegates, who shall be entitled to vote. This will give a total delegation of six hundred and fifty-two members.

GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, has come out very vigorously for the "possum" policy on the part of the Democracy. He does not pretend that the Democrats have abandoned their views, and therefore should not enter the field. He does not claim that they all agree with the so-called "liberal Republicans" on the vital question of the validity of the amendments. He only declares that the people won't give the government to the Democrats, and the next best thing to do is to get it, if possible, into the hands of a faction which would be powerless without the Democrats, and with whom they would, therefore, have influence.

New York and the Fifteenth Amendment.

When the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted by Congress and sent to the states for ratification, the Legislature of New York, then in Republican hands, promptly responded by pronouncing its formal assent. When a year later the Democracy acquired control of the Legislature, Mr. W. M. Tweed signalized the first day of the session by introducing a resolution purporting to rescind that ratification. The attempt was made to put it through at once. That indecent precipitation being defeated, the resolution was passed a day or two later, and now, appended to the amendment appears a statement of this purported revocation of New York. The Albany *Argus*, noting the fact, says, "Happily enough States have rattled to make our voice one way or the other of no practical moment. But the blemish remains, and Senator Woodin who, in an able speech resisted the action of the Democracy at that time, very properly distinguished this first day of a new Republican Legislature by offering a resolution revoking the revocation. It was eminently a fit thing to do."

A Washington special reports that the President recently made the following remarks relating to the removal of the New York Custom-house officials to a member of the House of Representatives:

My mind is clear upon one point. Every officer under my administration who has in any way been connected with the irregularities in New York will be dismissed at once. It makes no difference if every man now holding office in New York should be dismissed. I shall not wait for any report or resolution of the Senate, nor even for absolute proof of overt acts. The fact that officers have so demeaned themselves as to be open to suspicion, as to bring scandal on the service or to dissatisfy a large mercantile class is enough to justify a change. These senators are no more anxious than I am to purify the service, and I shall be glad to do my share of the work.

Coincident with this report there comes a statement from the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* that a "rumor is afloat, which gains considerable credence among politicians, to the effect that the President will, immediately after the Senate committee returns from New York and submits its report, make a clean sweep of all the principal officials connected with the New York Custom House and fill their places with men of prominence in business and eminent integrity, who have not been active in behalf of either faction of the Republican party of that city. This rumor is not traceable to any authorative source, but it has spread with remarkable rapidity, and few public men can be found who have not heard it."

Personal.

Alonzo is going to California.

Jay Gould was originally a Vermont peddler.

Mr. Charles G. Leland is bringing out a new book—not a Lothrop.

Rev. Thos. K. Beecher opposed total abstinence in a lecture at Chicago this week.

Secretary Robeson's marriage with Mrs. Commodore Ashick takes place January 23.

John S. Mosby, the great guerilla, has been appointed and confirmed brigadier general of the Maryland militia.

It is stated that Fisk's property, after all his debts are paid, will not amount to more than a hundred thousand dollars.

C. S. McArthur, proprietor of the *Northern Budget* has been appointed collector of the port of Troy, N. Y., vice Robert H. McClellan.

Mrs. Stokes is on the Atlantic, on her way home from Europe, and has no knowledge of the dreadful crime committed by her husband.

Gen. D. L. Sickles' father is a farmer after the modern school, and it is said that the milk from his costly cows is more expensive than his son's champagne.

Rev. George Hepworth proposes to start an independent popular church in New York city—a particular, private seat of his own, to be called, we suppose, Hepworthites.

Ex-Controller Connolly, of New York, is with his old friend Isaiah Pyndere, in Passaic village, New Jersey, which accounts for the rumor that he had fled the country.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, who has been on trial at Chatham, England, for the murder of his wife, or which we gave an account at the time of its occurrence, has been found guilty.

Walt. Whitman's office has been changed from the attorney-general to the solicitor-general's department. Whether this will effect any change for the better in his poetry is not known.

Charlotte Cushman gets $1 000 for an evening's readings in Chicago, and, they offered Henry Ward Beecher $2 000 for a lecture. They evidently been brained out over in Chicago or they would have paid more.

From San Francisco

THE JAPANESE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 16.

One of the Japanese princes destined for Vassar College is exquisitely beautiful, and will make a sensation. The Lotosey and suite, with the exception of the Prime Minister, arrived here in outlandish English ready made garments, of all styles since the flood, which they have already discarded for the most fashionable clothing obtainable here. But the Prime Minister, adheres to the native costume of richly embroidered satins. The reception by civil military and naval officers has been going on all day. Citizens manifest respect, but no sight-seeing and offensive curiosity is manifested.

From Trenton.

GOVERNOR INAUGURATED

TRENTON, Jan 16.

The inauguration of Governor Parker took place to-day. His inaugural message will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

By the Western Union Line.

From New York.

AFFAIRS WITH RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Jan 16

The Heralds' Washington telegram says a dispatch from Gortschakoff about Catacazy has not been received at the State Department. Much interest is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon our relations with Russia. It stated that the president intends to sustain Secretary Fish and accept the fullest consequence even to a point of instantly recalling our Minister Curtin, and suspending all relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt to put any indignity upon Fish. The department admits that Russia feels some soreness and the statement is made that the warm dispatch to Curtin about which complaint has been made is attributed to Assistant Secretary Davis for not having properly toned his message.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

The Tribune says a report received by telegraphed from London that certain bankers had contracted to take all loans authorized by Congress, is contradicted, and is likely to prove groundless.

CHARGES AGAINST TERWILLIGER

An Albany dispatch says Clerk Terwilliger wants to prove the groundlessness of the charges against him of which mention was made yesterday.

ANTI-RING JURY SCHEME.

A bill before the Legislature legalizing the extension term of the anti ring grand jury, has no relation to the indictments found against Tweed or Connolly. It is probably, on that account, that on the passage of the bill the grand jury will at once go over their former work.

STOKES' TRIAL

It is said that the trial of Stokes will not come off before February.

CUSTOM HOUSE REVELATIONS

It is stated that the leading administration, new and leading republicans are greatly alarmed at the Custom-house revelations, and think their continuance will do great harm unless the sessions are removed from this city. The evidence elicited goes to show that the Custom house should be reorganized, that the cartage business is a great fraud upon the mercantile community.

CHALLENGE

Barnard and Bigelow have challenged the English four-oared crew which won the championship to come to this country next August to pull for $1500. Wm Blakely responds for the English, that if Biglin's crew will go to England they will be matched for the same amount.

Arrived—The Atlantic, from Liverpool.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION

At the custom house investigation this morning affidavits from the appraisers were received, in disproof of the charge, that H. B. Claflin was robbed while in the department. A letter was read from John Jacob Rabmean, stating that for having fearlessly testified before the Patterson investigating committee one year ago, he heard he was to be removed from his inspectorship. He also learned that he was reported for receiving a bribe of fifteen dollars, where he received fifteen dollars for extra services.

It was decided to hold night sessions hereafter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. B. Claflin testified he had no fault to find with the seizure business. He had no personal knowledge of a case of his goods that was opened. He believed the former general order system should be restored.

B. B. Mudgett frequently heard during his term years of officers receiving gratuitous money. Merchants had stated to him they paid inspectors for sending goods quickly from the general stores. Mudgett said he had counseled Grinnell to resist the disgraceful system of permitting advances from Washington to get all the plums. Grinnell said he should do what he thought fit. Frank Dent, brother-in-law of the President, wanted Grinnell to give the general order cartage business to a certain party. That party consisted of General Porter, Lieutenant Lindsay and others.

General Porter afterwards came on to Grinnell, and gave orders to send the goods to Bixby's store. Bixby having arranged with Porter & Co., Bixby told witness he paid Leet $5,000 a year. Leet was then on Grant's staff, and remained in Washington. After this arrangement, at the end of the year, Leet & Co. got the general order business. Subsequently, General Porter told witness at Washington that neither himself, Babcock or Leet had anything to do with anything in the New York Custom House, and explained Leet's attempt to get the business by means of the President's letter.

General Casserly—And all this time how long had Colonel Leet been receiving five thousand a year out of the general order business?

Answer—Something near a year. Witness said Leet & Co. must be making $15,000 to $200 000 a year clear profit out of the general order business.

Henry C. Lake testified that he was weigher under Grinnell, but was removed by Murphy that workmen and worthless clerks were detailed to assist, though the service rendered by their employment was unnecessary. He said he had paid an assessment on three occasions, amounting to one hundred and ten dollars, his removal was made because he was not a Conkling man.

Mr. Shaw, a merchant, said he considered it very unlikely that the Secretary of the Treasury could hear of merchants bribing inspectors. He never paid blackmail himself, and considered the merchant who offers a bribe just as guilty as the officer who takes it.

Christopher Pullman, a cabinet maker, was next examined as to what he knew of a Primary in the Eighteenth district. In the fall of 1870 he was one of the candidates, the Priest of the association was a Custom House clerk, and refused tickets from parties known to be his (Pullman's) friends. The inspectors got their tacks between him and the table, and as he thought, put tickets into the box without count. The Inspectors were Jno R. Lawrence, clerk in the Naval office, Joseph F. Thompson, in charge of the Post-office station, and Allen J. Dennis, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue. It is notorious fact that the Custom-house officers are used throughout the city for political purposes, and clerks hold office by their fidelity to the power that appoints them. He believes the power of collector to be used to control party issue, and has heard of an inspector at election, in 1871, being offered $5 000 by Mr. Murphy to carry another primary for Charles S. Grant, clerk in the appraisers department.

Adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel where they will hold sessions day and night.

THE CENTRAL SCRIP TAX

Commissioner of Revenue Douglass notified the Committee of Congress considering the New York Central scrip dividend tax that unless they render their report by the 20 inst, he will order immediate collection, and leave the question of issue to be settled hereafter.

It is reported Charles O'Conner has decided to break up the Bureau of Municipal Correction, considering it proper that further proceedings against the municipal officers be conducted by the Republican Attorney General Barlow.

THE HEATH RAILROAD SUIT

against Erie has terminated by mailing the remaining 12 750 shares to England.

STOKES

It is thought Stokes will be arraigned Thursday, but the case is unlikely to be tried till next term of court, which begins in February.

SALE POSTPONED

The sale of the New York Printing Company's effects is again postponed, awaiting the decision upon application of Mrs Taylor to throw the estate into bankruptcy.

Governor Hoffman has, in reply to petitions for the removal of Harbor Master Hyer, directed a investigation.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank still continues.

Cable advices say the European Life Insurance Company will be wound up.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY

The crew of the Prussian bark Bertha, arrested for mutiny in refusing to do duty unless they received spending money and store leave, await a requisition of the Prussian Consul.

RESISTING OFFICERS

U. S. Deputy Marshals were to-day resisted by one Schoff, a boarding-house keeper and others, in their effort to arrest a number of deserting sailors from the Swedish bark Maria Augusta. The officers were repeatedly struck with clubs and bottles and only succeeded in arresting the deserters upon the production of revolvers.

SUSPENDED

It is stated Stuart's sugar refinery has suspended business temporarily.

Good, Strong & Co., gold and stock brokers, have suspended.

JOHN C. HEENAN

has just returned from London, and renews his denial that he was connected in any way with the Ring frauds or operations of parties to the same. It is certain that the report which was circulated soon after Heenan's departure for Europe, that indictments had been found against him, was without foundation.

FISK'S BILL AT THE GRAND CENTRAL

Mr. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, states that he has never made out or presented a bill against the estate of James Fisk, Jr., for expenses incurred at the time he was shot. The subject of charges was casually mentioned to a gentleman who called on behalf of Mrs. Fisk to obtain articles belonging to Colonel Fisk, and the question was asked if he considered $2 500 too much in view of the fact that Fisk's friends had taken possession of the hotel during the time that he remained, and that all the private parlors on the first floor were appropriated, meals furnished to the large number of friends, and considerable money paid out at the office for various purposes. The gentlemen promised to call next day, but failed to do so. Mr. Powers says he has not decided upon the amount of the bill, but the charge will be only that which is right and in justice.

From Washington.

THE NEW ORLEANS MUDDLE

WASHINGTON, Jan 16

The President has declined to furnish troops in accordance with the request of Governor Warmouth, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Speaker Brewster, their friends, and the Legislature.

NOMINATIONS

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Charles C. Brown, pension agent at Cincinnati; John J. Boyer, receiver of public monies at Walla walla, W. T.

THE SYNDICATE

The Committee on Ways and Means had the subject of syndicate before them, it having been presented in the form of a resolution by Representative Cox. The committee did not conclude the consideration. They will at an early day and report all facts showing the position of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, but it is improbable that they will make any recommendations.

IMPEACHMENT AND THE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES

The Committee on Judiciary to-day heard William Hastings on the subject of his petition for the impeachment of Judges Field and Hoffman for malfeasance in office. The committee requested him to present his charges in specific form, according to precedents in such cases and produce his proofs to sustain them in a preliminary decision of the committee as to whether the House shall be asked to authorize sending for persons and papers to examine into the whole subject, and to make appropriation to pay attendant expenses. Hastings will have another hearing on Saturday next.

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee as a substitute for the House bill, repealing the duties on coal, iron and salt, proposes to fix the following duties on all bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lbs to the bushel. On salt in bulk and on Delaware rock stock or mineral salt, nine cents per one hundred pounds, on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, 12 cents per one hundred pounds, on all iron and steel, all manufactures of iron and steel of which either of such metals is component part or chief values, excepting pig iron and steel rails, nine per cent. of the present rates of duty, being a reduction of 10 per cent.

LAND SCRIP.

States entitled to agricultural college land scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate forty-two thousand dollars to complete the marble statue to Lieutenant General Scott, with its pedment, &c., in accordance with the meaning of the joint resolution of Congress of 1867.

Probabilities—The barometer will probably continue highest in Tennessee and Kentucky. Southeasterly winds will prevail on Wednesday with cloudy weather on the coast of Texas and Louisiana, partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the gulf and Southern States and northward to Pennsylvania. Cloudy weather will continue in New England, and partially cloudy and clearing weather with diminished winds from New York to Michigan. An area of low barometer will extend eastward into Minnesota, with increasing southerly winds and cloudy weather from Missouri to Lake Superior. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

There was a general attendance of Democratic members of Congress to night, at their caucus in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Fernando Wood in the chair. Several propositions in relation to the tax, adjournment of the session of Congress, etc., were offered, debated and finally withdrawn, the caucus being of the opinion that it would be better to take no definite action at present.

Dispatches received at the Executive mansion to-night from General Emery, report affairs quiet in New Orleans, and it was supposed there would be no further difficulties.

Absent members of the Senate are returning, and the legislative proceedings progressing harmoniously.

Foreign News.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The sale of newspapers, the Constitution and Gaulois, is prohibited by the government.

A meeting was held at Marseilles last night to protest against the proposed taxation on raw material. Some speakers violent in denunciations of the government seeking to increase the burdens on the industry of the country.

HALIFAX, Jan 16

The steamer Brittania from Glasgow for New York, has arrived short of coal, after being twenty-four days out.

PARIS, Jan 16

Hostility to the imposing of tax on raw material is spreading throughout the country, and deputations are daily arriving at Versailles to protest against the measure.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the French authorities to prevent the assassination of German soldiers in the occupied departments, these outrages still continue. Another case is just reported, the victim being a Prussian soldier belonging to the garrison at Lunneville, in the department of Meurth. The German military commander has demanded the surrender of the assassin, and the French authorities are searching for him.

French ladies residing in various European capitals have opened bazaars for the purpose of collecting money to assist in paying off the German war indemnity.

LONDON, Jan 16

A company to run a line of steamships between Naples and New York has been organized in the former city.

While a meeting of loyalists was being held to-night at Wellington barracks, in Knights Bridge, a portion of the London mob of Republicans broke into the hall where the meeting was in progress, and behaved in an outrageous manner. They expelled the chairman of the assembly and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room. Though the police were gathered outside the building, they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off and they retired, singing the Marseillaise as they went out.

A dispatch from Genoa states that Ex-Queen Isabella and Duke De Montpensier met on Saturday and effected a reconciliation of differences which have for some time existed between them.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Petitions were presented to repeal the salt duty, for the national prohibitory law, against the government manufacturing envelopes, for national schools, against employing government officers who drink intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from Chicagonians, asking that building material imported to that city be exempted from duty.

Mr. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee a bill repealing the duties on salt and iron, and moved its recommitment, which was opposed by Mr. Trumbull, but it was recommitted, thirty-five against eighteen.

The following is the nay vote: Messrs. Blair, Cole, Cooper, Davis, Kentucky; Fory, Connecticut, Gamaign, Goldthwaite, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Salsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbell, 19.

Caldwell introduced a bill directing that terms of the United States Court be held at Leavenworth. Referred.

Cameron, from committee on Foreign Relations, opposed the resolution asking the President to give the Senate any information in his possession in relation to seizures by the revolutionary government of Venezuela by a steamer of the Venezuela steam Transportation Company, an American corporation, and virtual imprisonment of certain American citizens. Adopted.

Mr. Salsbury offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate when General McCook was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, and whether he has been absent in Europe, and if so, whether his salary has been paid during such absence.

Mr. Pomeroy objected, and it went over.

Mr. Logan called up the bill to provide for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things. A revision or refunding of all import duties on building material used or to be used on ground burned over, for one year from the 9th of October, 1871. Second—A suspension or remission of internal revenue taxes upon the sufferers by fire till the close of the next regular session of Congress. In advocating the bill he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago, and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. He compared the Chicago fire with the great fires of history, those of Rome, Moscow, and London, and said that in area burned over and amount of valuable property destroyed, the Chicago fire was the most devastating. In conclusion, he gave a vivid description of the conflagration as he had seen it. No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Scott called up the bill amendatory of the act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, passed July, 1870. The bill as amended by the Committee on Finance, provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and undivided profits, heretofore assessed or collected from certain corporations, shall be remitted or refunded, upon the claim being made therefor, except such taxes as were levied for the first seven months of 1870, rate five per cent. Mr. Scott explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Edmunds was opposed to the passage of this bill, and therefore he called up in regular order the amnesty bill, which sent Mr. Scott's bill over for the day.

Mr. Sumner was not ready to proceed with his remarks on the amnesty bill, so the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE

Messrs. Schenck, McCreery, Smith of New York, Voorhees and Marshall, were appointed a committee on the Louisiana imbroglio.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a bill was passed for the relief of the sufferers at the Chicago fire. It provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise sent as contributions for the relief of the sufferers by fire, shall be admitted free of duty at the port of Chicago, that the drawback import duties shall be allowed on merchandise used in repairing buildings erected on the burned ground.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the disposition of agricultural coll ge scrip. Adopted.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay F. M. Coderid for his services as acting consul of the United States, at Rio Janeiro, at the rate of compensation allowed to the consul there. Passed.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill fixing the salary of the United States Consul at Tientsin, China, at $3 000. Passed.

In connection with this subject, Mr. Brooks spoke of only American steamers plying between Shingahai and Tientsin, and said he deeply regretted the building of that fleet of steamers, which had been lost to New England by the enormous taxation on iron, copper, &c.

Mr. Banks said no one would be more heartily in accord with any general government that would lead to the restoration of American commerce, as it existed prior to 1860, than he. The question would be before the House for discussion at this session, and he believed and hoped that measures would be adopted which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity and power.

Mr. Shellabarger followed Banks. He remarked that no part of the public service more demanded attention than the consular branch of it. No one would deny but that consuls at posts where there were duties to be performed, ought to be men of high rank, and well paid, yet he had seen as every gentleman who had traveled abroad had seen, United States Consuls living in third and fourth-rate garrets, almost literally starving for want of pay. The pitiful sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year, where there were a wife and children to be maintained, only permitted the consuls to take out a miserable and disgraced subsistance. Such American consuls were the scoff of nations. He hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would revise the whole matter of pay to consuls abroad, and provide reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that committee had any views on the subject?

Mr. Banks replied that a bill for that purpose had passed the Senate at the last Congress, and he had no doubt that a bill would be presented which would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, endorsed cordially what had been said by Shellabarger. He thought the United States consular system a disgrace to the country.

The gentleman from New York, (Brooks) had seized upon the bill as an occasion to speak on the tariff, and to say that American ship builders were now drawn to Clyde to build vessels for Chinese waters.

Three years ago 5,000 ship-builders of wooden ships had been on poor rates, at one time in London, and those who had gone on poor rates had been employed in breaking stone on the government works. One year afterwards wooden ship builders at Quebec had made broad riots by reason of their want of employment. It could not be that ship-builders of Clyde were importing American carpenters to do this work.

Mr. Brooks explained that the work for which American ship carpenters were employed in Scotland was that of light and ship joiner work, have erected steamboats as on the Hudson, Mississippi and Ohio, and the South, but ship building had become too expensive in America, and therefore vessels required for the great rivers of China were now built on the Clyde.

Mr. Kelley inquired whether iron vessels had ever been built in America for Chinese rivers.

Mr. Brooks said iron vessels could not be built here for the Chinese trade, because of competition from England and other countries.

Mr. Kelley—Is it possible to build iron ships in this country and depend upon trans-Atlantic rolling mills for plates with which to build them?

Mr. Brooks—Remove duties on iron, copper, cordage, glass and everything that enters into the construction of ships and forthwith the American flag, on ships built in New England, will be floating on all the seas.

Mr. Kelly—A letter from a ship-builder, and which I will have printed in the Globe, will be an effective answer to the gentleman. He says that a rolling mill must be near a ship yard, inasmuch as plates are modified by every modification of model, and to admit foreign iron free of duty would effectually extirpate iron ship-building in this country, even for coastwise trade.

Mr. Brooks—How unjust the gentleman is to his own state to remove the tariff and other barriers in close contingency to iron and coal.

Mr. Kelly—The iron ship builders of Chester, Wilmington and Gloucester, New Jersey, with one exception agree in saying that to remove the duty on iron would be to prostrate their ship yards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. Brooks—What a humiliating confession; that is of inferiority of American workmen and American genius.

Mr. Kelly—Not at all.

Mr. Myers—Does the gentleman, Brooks, advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and ship builders shall be hired no better than such mechanics are paid on Clyde.

Brooks declined to go more into that branch of the subject, but remarked that up to his idea of the high tariff of 1860, American ships were built in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York which carried the American flag over all earth. Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. Brooks assented to that and added that in competition with English labor and English prices, the skill and genius and industry and capacity of New England had given them prior to war the superiority in the building of wooden ships.

Brooks asked if it was to be said that but for the skill of American workmen, who introduced monitors and iron ships the war would have failed. He was not to be told that with equally cheap raw material American mechanics were not able to compete with foreign mechanics in ship building.

Mr. Dawes referred to Shellabarger's remarks relative to consuls, and thought there was not sufficient compensation. He referred to the appointment of one Kern to visit foreign consuls and report upon their condition, at a salary of $5,000 a year and expenses paid. He had traveled over fifty-four thousand miles and brought back nothing that the department could report worth submitting to the Public, Kern might now be considered the great American traveler.

Mr. Dawes contended the cure was in character of appointments, and said if a rule was adopted by the Executive not to give an appointment to any man recommended by Congress, men would do more to reform civil service than any elaborate system contrived by any Commissioner. (Several members, that's true.)

Mr. Banks said Mr. Kern had just time enough at Tain Tsin to recommend the passage of a bill. [Laughter.]

Messrs. Butler and Myers spoke favorably of Mr. Kern.

Mr. Cox asked if Mr. Kern was not the man who wrote a slashing book about St. Domingo, and then was compensated by being sent around the world.

Mr. Butler could not say but he was opposed to the self-abdication of Congress. He did not understand why being elected to Congress caused a man to admit he was incompetent to say which of his constituents was a good man, and would make a faithful servant of the Government. He believed he knew as much about the subject as any broken down school master in the land. He was entirely opposed to the idea of Congressmen being incompetent to say who was fit to be a twelve dollar clerk to copy laws. If any member thought different, an easy remedy was to cease recommending persons to office.

The discussion created a great interest and here closed.

A bill passed appropriating fifty thousand dollars for marking a boundary between the United States and the Possessions of Great Britain, from the lake of Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Adjourned.

From Chicago.

ALDERMEN BRIBED

CHICAGO, Jan 16

The entire time of the Criminal Court was exhausted to-day in hearing dilatory motions from the counsel who are defending the Aldermen indicted for bribery and other offences. They now seek a change of venue, claiming that they cannot get a fair trial under the present state of public opinion.

RIOT IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

Proceeding have been initiated looking to the arrest and punishment of the leaders in the riot last evening at the Common Council Chamber.

FIRE AT COLUMBUS CITY

Union block, at Columbus City, Iowa, with contents, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss, twenty thousand dollars. Partially insured.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN IOWA

Hon. Wm. B. Allison was to-day elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Iowa. In the Senate the vote stood, Allison 40, Kasapp 7. In the House, Allison 78, Knapp 18. In each case a strict party vote.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

James C. Reynolds, a highly respected farmer of Jacksonville, Illinois, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

From Madison.

WASHBURNE'S VETO

MADISON, Wis, Jan. 16.

Platte this morning received a message from Governor Washburne, vetoing the bill passed to enable the Chippewa Democratic Investigating Committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, on the ground that the terms of a majority of the committee as members of the Legislature, having expired, they were merely private citizens, and could have no such power as that they attempt to confer.

In the Assembly a joint resolution was off red for an amendment to the constitution, providing that ninety nine members of the Assembly to be elected for two years, and thirty-three members of the Senate to be elected for four years, biennial and communicative voting.

From Milwaukee.

IMPORTANT PATENT SUIT DECIDED.

MILWAUKEE, Jan 16.

An important patent suit has just been decided in the United States District Court, Judge Drummond presiding. The plaintiffs were John S. Rowel & Co., owners of a patent for an adjustable slip-tooth cultivator of great value to farmers, as the tooth, when striking a stone or root overrides the obstruction without breaking the machine. The defendants were V. Buant & Co., who have been manufacturing similar machines throughout the country. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, which, unless the case goes to the Supreme Court of the United States and is there reversed, settles the question of Rowell & Co's right under the patent.

From Cincinnati

KU KLUX RAID

CINCINNATI, Jan 16

There was a Ku Klux raid in Balls Knob precinct near Frankfort, Kentucky, on Saturday night last, several white laborers being ordered away. Other persons were kept out all night. A lengthy petition was presented to the Kentucky Legislature yesterday, praying for relief from the attacks of these outlaws who are seeking to drive off laborers from farms.

SECOND TRIAL OF MCDONALD CHEEK

The second trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of Thomas Harrison, near Aurora, Indiana, in September, 1870, commenced at Brookville, Indiana, yesterday.

From Utah.

MORMONS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

OGDEN, Jan 16

A delegation of prominent Mormons passed east to-day for Washington, where they will clamor for the admission of Utah into the union, and endeavor to have the prosecution stopped against Brigham Young, others of the Gentiles are aroused and will protest against it.

From Annapolis.

THE WHARTON CASE.

ANNAPOLIS Jan 16.

At 1 30 p. m. State's Attorney Revell rose and commenced the opening argument in the Wharton case.

From Columbus.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.

In the Senate to-day, bills were introduced to allow a widow to make her election under a will after the expiration of one year, when presented within the year. By fraud, accident or mistake to provide for the appointment of receivers of railroads to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of money in county treasuries by the collection of taxes, and providing for the collection of taxes in each during the different months, and to provide for the letting of a contract for the State printing for one instead of two years.

From Boston.

BURNED TO DEATH

BOSTON, Jan. 16

A child three years and a new born infant, children of a French Canadian named Balford, were burned to death early this morning, and their mother was nearly smothered by fire in the room they occupied, in Somerville.

Thos. B. Curtis, one of the oldest merchants in Boston, died in Paris on the 29 h of December.

From Erie.

EDITOR SUED FOR LIBEL

ERIE, PA, Jan 16

Charles Stowe, editor of the Girard Cosmopolite, has been sued for libel by S. E. Woodruff, a lawyer of Girard and register in bankruptcy for the district. Damages are laid at five thousand dollars.

From Reading

FIRE

READING Jan 16

A fire here to-day demolished nearly half a square on Fifth street. The State House and other buildings were destroyed. Loss is imated at a quarter of a million. Partially insured.

From Toledo

FIRE

TOLEDO Jan 16.

The round house of the B. & M. Railroad at this point was destroyed by fire this morning, together with six locomotives. Estimated loss $100,000. Amount of insurance cannot be now ascertained.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, Jan 16 1872—9 P. M.

On the Upper Creek the market was firm, with a me demand for spot at $3 50, but sellers held for an advance on that figure of 2½@3c, at which advance sales were made. On the Lower Creek the market was unchanged from yesterday.

We quote the following sales

UPPER CREEK

3000 bbls	b o	first six months	$ 3 60
2000 "	" "	three months	3 75
5000 "	s o	first three months	3 92½
2000 "	" "	" "	3 90
2000 "	" "	" "	3 90
2000 "	" "	" "	3 87½
500 "	spot		3 87½
800 "	"		3 87½
5000 "	"	first three months	3 87
5000 "	"	" "	3 90

LOWER CREEK

1000 bbls	spot		4 10
1000 "	"		4 10
1000 "	"		4 10
650 "	"		4 10
500 "	"		4 10
1000 "	"		4 07½

OIL CITY

1000 bbls	spot		4 70
1000 "	"		4 50
1000 "	"		4 30
1000 "	"		4 30
500 "	"		4 27½

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK Jan 16

Closing of the 15th, market very dull and it is difficult to give fair quotations crude in bulk quoted 18½ delivered 19½. Philadelphia delivery market nominal and quiet entirely nominal refined quoted 22.

5,300 p m—Crude 18½@ 19c, refined 24@25½c.

Liverpool.

NEW YORK Jan 16

Unchanged—Refined 17d spirits 13½d.

Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Jan 16

Petroleum—Refined quiet held at 20½@21c for car lots, 21½@22c for trade lots. Crude at $4 80@4 85.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Jan. 16.

Gold a little firmer at one time this afternoon but closed dull and weak at 108⅜@108⅝.

Loans at 5@6 per cent.

Clearings twenty-seven millions.

Governments dull and steady.

Stocks buoyant, the strongest prominent in the upward movement were St. Paul, New York Central, The M. & M., Ohio and Union Pacific. Rumors in the street brought a liberal supply of North Western preferred and the corner in stock was not renewed, though loans were made at ¼ per cent per day.

Money easy at 6@6 per cent.

State bonds steady.

Sterling exchange and bankers' bills, 109⅝.

Governments

Coupons of 1881	113¾
do '62, 5-20s	114¾
do '64, 5-20s	114¾
do '65, 5-20s	114¾
do '65, new 5-20s	114¾
do '67, 5-20s	114¾
do '68	114¾
do 10-40s	109⅜
Currency sixes	113¾
State bonds.	
Missouris	96¾
Tennessee, old	65¾
do new	65¾
Virginia, new	54
do old	56
North Carolina, old	33
do new	16
Stock quotations	
Canton	81
W. U. Tel	73¾
Quicksilver	26¾
Mariposa	
preferred	
Adams Ex	91
Wells Ex	28
American	61
United States	61
Pacific Mail	57¾
N. Y. C.	99¾
Scrip	94
Erie	34¾
preferred	65
Harlem	116
preferred	120
Reading	114¾
Michigan Cent	116¾
F. Ft. W. & C.	91¾
Northwestern	74¾
preferred	90¾
Rock Island	111¾
New Jersey Cent.	112¾
St. Paul	37
preferred	8¾
Wabash	75¾
preferred	86
Ft Wayne	92
Terre Haute	9
preferred	25
C. & A.	120
preferred	122
O. & M.	48¾
C. C. & C.	88¾
B. & Q.	136
Lake Shore	92¾
Ind Cen	23¾
Ills. Cen	139
Union Pacific	33¾
Central do bonds	102¾
Union	83¾

Philadelphia Stock Market.

January 15—4 30 P. M.

Sales of Stocks reported by J. HYSON CLASMAN, Stock Broker, No 228½ Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Phila 6s new	103¾	Phila & Erie R.R.	26¾
Cam & Amby R R	128¾	Schuylkill pref'd	17
Penna Cen R R	58¾	North Cent R R.	40
Reading R R.	57¾	Lehigh Nav.	59¾
Lehigh Valley R.R	60¾	O. & Alle R R.	45¾
Catawissa pref'd	45¾	Gold	108¾

Market steady.

Cleveland Market

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.

Wheat—Held strong and higher. No. 1 red Winter $1 49@1 50; No 2 do held at $1 46@1 41. Corn quiet and unchanged in every resp ct. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO Jan 16.

Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but unchanged in every resp ct., amber Michigan $1 46½. No. 1 red winter $1 40@1 42. Corn in demand light, but prices firm, high mixed 47½c, low mixed 47½c, yellow 48½c. Oats dull but unchanged, Michigan 41c. Clover seed—Market steady with a moderate demand at $6 10@6 15.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

Flour—Dull and light, but holders firm. Wheat—Dull and light, but holders firm. No 1 spring Chicago 1 26@1 28; No 2 do at 1 24. No 3 do $1 14@1 15; rejected do $1 05. Corn opened firm but closed dull, No 2

SHUGERT & STARR

Will offer during this month elegant novelties in

NECK WEAR,

Robes De Chambre,

Smoking Jackets,

Cardigan Jackets,

As well as every style, quality and size of

UNDERWEAR.

SHIRTS,

COLLARS,

CUFFS,

DRAWERS,

SUSPENDERS, &c,

INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

LAPORT'S

KID AND DOG SKIN GLOVES

Also a Splendid Assortment of

Seal Skin and Beaver Gloves,

Caps and Collars,

Together with a large assortment of

TRAVELING BAGS,

LAP ROBES,

SHAWLS,

SHAWL STRAPS, &c.

Those desiring elegant goods at popular price will find them at

Cor. Spring & Franklin sts.

dec16

"CLUB" SKATES.

BOYS',

MISSES' and

LADIES'

SKATES.

Sleds and Coasters

WITH SPRING SHOES.

Largest Assortment

In the City.

—TA—

Dame, Smith & Co's.

Christmas Gifts,

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Just being Opened at

Dame, Smith & Co's,

DIAMOND STREET.

Morning Herald News Agents

Howe & Chase, P. O. News Rooms, Titusville
F N Hurd, Bookstore & News Room, Titusville
Coon & Merrick, P O. News Rooms, Pleasantville
C. A Brainard, News Room, Tip Top
R P Dawson & Co., Depot News Room, Pioneer
Joshua Noyes, P. O. News Room, Pioneer
A. W. Merrick, " Shamburg
H B Webb, News Room, Shamburg
Nicholson & Co., P O News Room, Pet. Centre
Dan Doherty, News Boy, "
A. A Bowen, News Room, "
J. E. Cunningham, News Room, Kane City
Rush Spatsburg, P. O News Room, Rouseville
Ormston & Hosey, Bookstore & News Room, Oil City
A. M Porterfield, P.O. News Rooms, "
D. W. Bailey, " Pithole City
News agents, Oil Creek & Allegheny River R'way
News agents, Franklin Branch Railway.
News agents, Jamestown & Franklin Railway.
C. B. Foster, News Room, Pollock
J. M. Place, " Foxburg
Tuesdell & Wise "
Evans & Dawson, P. O. News Room, Tidioute
I C. Wells, News Rooms, "
George Allen, Bookstore & News Room, Franklin
H. T Ring, " Union City
L. Barlow & Son, " Corry
Dawson & Co., Depot News Room, Corry
A. J Ford, " Fagundus
Durham & Jones, " "
McLaughlin & Dimick, News Room, Parker's L'g
Coleman & Shields, " "
C. C. Morrison, " South West
Squier & Albee, " Roggville
W. W. Baily, " Ruggville

OHLEN'S

New Scale Hydrometer

Can be obtained by leaving orders with

MR. A. P. BENNETT,
Titusville, Pa.

dec 2 tf

Titusville Morning Herald.

Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872.

The "MORNING HERALD," the First Daily Paper in the Oil Regions, was Established June 14, 1865.

☞ The "MORNING HERALD" has a larger circulation than any other paper in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh.

And the Circulation of the Herald IN THE OIL REGION is larger by FIVE HUNDRED Copies than that of any other paper

THE Council meets to-day

New Advertisements To-Day.

For Sale Cheap—G A Durfey.
Unclaimed Letters—J. H. Cogswell, P. M.

THE Story oil case is still on trial in Erie. Its a long story

THERE were fifty deaths in Pittsburgh last week, eleven of which were from small-pox

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN —The letter from Franklin yesterday, giving an account of the fire, was badly "out of sorts," so that the "steam" got vent, and the "plugs" inserted, contrary to all nature or expectation. It was not the writer's fault, but the "proof reader's." There was a change in that department yesterday, *for such offences are capital*, "without benefit of clergy."

WELL BURNED —About two o'clock Monday morning last a fire broke out at Mr. E D Fisher's well, Allamagoozelum City, and burned down the engine house, ruining an engine and boiler. The amount of damage is about six hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the gas flowing back from a tank of oil that was being steamed up, the steam conductor having parted near the former.

LECTURE —Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Boston, editor of the "*Woman's Journal*," well-known as one of the ablest woman-speakers of the country, also as one of the noble "women of the war," will lecture in the Universalist church to-morrow (Thursday) evening Subject "What shall we do with our Daughters?" This interesting theme, and the reputation of the speaker, will be sure to attract a large audience. Admission, 50 cents, at the door.

A SILLY FABRICATION — A person, signing himself "An Eye-witness," writes us from Foxburg, a long story of an attempted suicide there, near Shorty's shanty. The whole thing is a fraud, on the face of it. If "Eye-witness" saw such a transaction, and cannot furnish the man's name, or any other of the usual incidents and particulars, he has "no vocation" for writing for the papers. His grammar and spelling prove him to be an ignoramus, and as he is ashamed to sign his own name to what he writes, he is, undoubtedly, a blackguard to boot

PERSONAL —We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from our old friend of "the sock and buskin," Joseph Sefton, now of the Macready troupe, but formerly a Manager in these parts, and who four years ago, used to draw, for weeks together, large audiences in Titusville and Pleasantville As a Manager, his motto was to owe no man anything, least of all the printer, and on the stage he was a comedian who could set a theatre in a roar, or better still keep them in a pleasant humor just as enjoyable if not so obstreperous. The press speak of Mr. Sefton's Launcelot Gobbo, in the Merchant of Venice, as very droll, and our people who saw the play last night can testify to its real comic humor.

FARM HOUSE BURNED —On Sunday morning, the 14 h inst, about one o'clock the family of Mr. Alfred Williams, residing in Plum township, Venango county, were aroused from their slumbers by the roaring and crackling of the rear portion of their house, which was all in flames Mrs. Williams, who was sick at the time, was removed to the house of a neighbor The flames spread with such rapidity that only time was allowed to remove one bedstead. In addition to the loss of the house, which was a large one, and well furnished, there was the usual stock of furniture, between two and three hundred bushels of potatoes, a quantity of buckwheat, and the year's supply of cut-meats and pork destroyed The property belonged to Mr Abel Williams who lives at the Diamond, but was occupied by his son. There was no insurance on house or contents. The loss cannot be less than $3,000 By hard work on the part of neighbors, who rallied to the rescue, the barns were saved though somewhat scorched. The fire originated in the woodhouse, but from what cause is unknown. A policy of insurance in this case, for $2 500, taken out a few months, or even weeks ago, in a good sound company would not be a bad thing to cover a part of this loss. Moral is obvious.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE —The largest audience of the season attended the Opera-house last evening to see Mrs Macready in "Shylock" We never heard of a woman assuming such a *role* before, and it requires some audacity to do it Perhaps the fact that Portia in this piece donned the learned Doctor's robes, and won her case in the disguise, suggested to Mrs. Macready a similar transformation. Of course, the attraction of the occasion was Mrs Macready, and people went to pass judgment upon her Shylock We think she intensely conceives and realizes the part. She certainly does not overdo it, as there is a strong temptation to do, and bellow like a Bull of Bashon. Shylock, as we understand him, was crafty, treacherous, and calculating, and ever subtly studious how to compass his *ends*

It was "a merry bond" he asked for, and his plea before the Duke was a masterpiece of logic, and fortified by law and precedent; so that it is a mistake to expect rage without bounds, or a wild torrent of declamation breaking down all barriers of reason. Such, we understand, is Mrs Macready's idea, and accordingly she does not tear a passion to tatters Her eyes are racked enough and fairly gleam with the fires of hate and malice, and her whole frame now lifts and then swells with the tumult of the passions which possess her. Applause is no certain criterion of such a play, the highest compliment is in silence, and even a catching of the breath in the spectator until the pent up feelings suddenly give way, with a demonstration long after the point has been made. Mrs Macready was excellently supported in many parts, though Taylor is a little too festive. The speech of Portia (Miss Sefton) in the trial scene, was almost perfect in elocution. Jessica was played by a lady of much personal grace and attraction of figure and countenance, Miss Fanny Reeves. Gobbo (Mr Sefton) was the life of the scenes, and Antonio was well conceived and acted.

IF you want good bargains in dry goods go to R. T. Hazzard's.

The Cheapest Building Material

There is every probability of the burnt district being built up with handsome edifices. Wood has been universally condemned, as a material too inflammable, and short lived for exterior building purposes, and the combined engineering skill and inventive talent of the world has for several years has been turned in the direction of providing a cheap, and at the same time practical substitute. Brick is about one-fourth more expensive than wood, and dressed stone is much more costly than brick. Iron is used to a considerable extent, but its oxidation is a grave objection to its universal introduction.

Natural stone, if it could be dressed and cut with facility, would appear to be the most popular and best appearing, and all the more valuable structures are now composed of it The cost of quarrying is comparatively trifling, but its handling, and bringing into a suitable condition for buildings, places it much beyond the cost of the ordinary run of houses.

In this city, we have not often had any good hard burnt brick. Some parties claim that it is owing to the poor quality of the clay, others to the bad mixing, and burning, and the great and undue haste with which they are manufactured. The consequence is that most of the brick is imported from surrounding districts at exhorbitant figures, and even then we can scarcely boast of having a first class article. The finest quality of bricks are not up to the requirements of any of the higher styles of architecture, the sameness of color is monotonous, and the blocks are not large enough for ornamental display. Where bricks are plenty and cheap, they are often blended harmoniously with stone of various colors, but where they are dear and scarce, as we have them here, a substitute becomes necessary.

Artificial stone has received a great blow from the many furtive attempts made with the Ransome and other processes, which work very well in the hands of the inventors themselves, but are found to be valueless elsewhere. There are now, however, three standard and reliable modes of making artificial stone, all of which have been thoroughly tested, and are extensively employed for building purposes.

The first is the famous *Beton Coignet*, or the ordinary concrete of France and England, where whole streets, square, bridges and public works are built of it, and where it has already almost supplanted the natural stone. It is composed of Portland cement and sand, and has been lately introduced into this country. The extensive improvements in New York harbor are all to be composed of it, and it is also largely used for pavements. A block of this material was laid down by Mr S H. Stowell, opposite the door of the Parshall House, on Spring street, and several sidewalks were laid with it in this city during last summer.

The second composition is the Foster patent, which consists in mixing together slacked lime and silicious sand, and then subjecting the mixture to pressure in moulds An improvement in this was made by Mr Van Derberg, who mixes ground quick lime with moist sand, and the mixture is afterwards moulded and pressed. The pressing is more expensive than tamping.

The third, which appears to be the most important artificial stone, as well as the most practical, easiest handled, and cheapest, is based upon the cement recently discovered by M. Sorel, of Paris, and which bears his name. It is entirely new, and is at once trustworthy and reliable, so much so that the demand has already been enormous. It consists of oxide of magnesium, mixed with sand or any pulverized stone, and then moistened with the chloride of magnesium or the ordinary refuse of salt works. The moistened material is tamped into moulds, and sets so quickly that it can be removed at once. In a few weeks it assumes the hardness of the natural stone, with which it is mixed, whether of marble, soap stone, sand stone, or granite. Without the application of chemical tests, it is next to impossible to detect the difference either in texture, color, or lithological appearance. The oxide of magnesium is obtained from magnesite, large deposits of which exist in this country. This cement if mixed with marble dust will take a polish equal to the finest natural marble, and, in fact, its discovery has already inaugurated a new era in the history of building.

The crushing strength for various natural and artificial stones will be found in the following table

NATURAL.

Material	Crush'g Wgt per Sq. Inch in Pounds.
Granite, Patapsco	5,840
Granite, Quincy	15,300
Marble Montgomery county, Pa	8,200
Sandstone, stone	5,900
Sandstone, Connecticut	3,310

ARTIFICIAL.

Brick, first quality hard	4,368
Beton, Coignet's	7 500
Concrete, Ransome's	6,720
Tuar Stone	4,500
Boral, Union Stone Company	21,362

The sand stone is, therefore, the strongest, as it is the easiest worked and most reliable, it is also the cheapest in this country. The concrete, with Portland cement as a base, to the most economical in England, all Portland cement here being imported from that country.

The reason why artificial stone can be made cheaper than brick, is that the stones are made hollow, so that the number of cubic inches of solid material are about one-half that of a solid brick wall of the same thickness and strength. In England they tamp the plastic mass into the wall, which cements the whole building into one solid block. The inequality of shrinkage, however, by this process, is very apt to crack the wall unless the operation is conducted by skillful workmen and experienced engineers or architects. The best and most reliable plan is to mould the material into blocks of the desired size, either with or without exterior ornamentation, and allow them to harden before being placed in position. Where a number of houses of the same uniform design have to be built at once, there will be a great saving in the moulds. The elevation may be deeply and richly ornamented in the highest style of architecture, at a cost even less than a plain brick front. The advantages of rapidity of construction, combined with fine architectural effects, together with great strength and durability will no doubt in a short time create a revolution in the art of building up fire-proof and beautiful cities.

Within the last six months, fires in this country have been more numerous, extensive, and disastrous, than at almost any former period, and the coming season will witness extraordinary activity in building The ordinary building materials of brick and lumber must rise in value in consequence of this unusual demand. It is not singular under the circumstances, that the attention of practical as well as scientific minds should be directed to the consideration of better and cheaper material, than have formerly been used, as well as safer and more economical modes of construction. Artificial stone, which has been adopted so extensively in the eastern cities, will probably enter largely into the reconstruction of Chicago. The subject comes home to us in Titusville, and would seem to be worthy of investigation on the part of our capitalists, architects and builders. If indeed the superiority of artificial stone over brick in point of chaste, external beauty of design, in point of durability and strength, and above all in point of economy, shall turn out to be what its advocates have claimed for it, at no great distance of time this plastic material must supercede wood, brick and iron for city architecture.

Venango County Court Record.

Reported for the Morning Herald.

FRANKLIN, Jan. 15, 1872

The following cases were disposed of since my last report.

Charles Shirk vs. J. H McCombs, et al; continued on application of defendants and rule on them to pay the costs of this term.

Terragenta Oil Co. vs. Wm. Parker; summons in debt; tried and verdict for the defendant.

Michael Connely vs. Nicholas Connely, et al; summons in assumpsit; tried and verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $171 45.

R Lamberton & Co. vs The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co; continued as per agreement filed.

Wm. Buckhoidt vs. L. L. Jones; continued by consent till first Monday of January next, and directed to be placed at the foot of the list for that week.

Wm. F. Clark vs. Jacob Shirk, et al; summons in debt, tried and verdict for defendants.

Wm. J. McAllister vs. Geo. F Chester, et al, sic fa sur mech lien; trial and verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $199 64

Pool Brothers vs. J. J. Vandergrift—summons in assumpsit, tried and verdict for defendant.

John F Tarr vs R A Dempsey—summons in trespass on the case, tried and verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $750

Wales French vs. James Tyson, et al —Claim stricken from the record without prejudice to any future action.

This closed the trial list, and after listening to such motions and arguments as may be brought before them, the courts will adjourn to meet on the fourth Monday of this month.

SALE OF FIRE ENGINE WASHINGTON NO 2, THE NEW STEAMER —The Fire Committee having sold the Washington hand fire engine No. 2, to Union City, Chief Engineer Bosch is putting her in thorough repair preparatory to shipment. This engine has been a great stand-by to our city, and has saved a large amount of valuable property in its day. The Common Council have wisely decided, to purchase a third steamer for the Fire Department, with the necessary equipments, which is supposed to be amply sufficient for most emergencies One of our steam engines is an Amoskeag and the other a Clapp & Jones; both are piston engines. Some of the department recommend that the next new engine should be a Silsby rotary; the points in its favor being alleged to be less liable to get out of order, and not so destructive or damaging to hose as piston engines are. The Council will probably act understandingly in the premises, and after the fullest comparison of merits and values.

THE BURGLARY AT COOPERSTOWN —Officer Miller yesterday afternoon arrested William Hale, father of the Hale brothers, and Henry Hale, also Howard Hanna, on suspicion of being connected with the burglary at Cooperstown. They were found at the passenger depot with a trunk in their possession, and after being conveyed to the lock-up, they were stripped and searched, without the bond being found. The trunk contained no evidence of the burglary. The prisoners will have a hearing before Justice Strouse at two o'clock this afternoon. The brothers, John and Wash Hale, were committed by Justice Robertson, of Cooperstown, on Monday last.

IMPROVEMENTS AT TIDIOUTE —For a small town, Tidioute has been exceedingly energetic and enterprising in the way of building during the past year. The *Journal* gives a tableau statement of the number of buildings erected during that time and their respective value. The three largest items are the Methodist church building, cost $10,000, Grandin block $35,000, and three dwellings erected by Mr. James Parshall at a cost of $8,000 The total value of the buildings are over $131,000 The *Journal* adds: "Most of them are substantial and elegant structures, and worthy of any town From the present indications, the year 1872 will be noticeable for still greater improvements. Our place has such a start now that nothing will stop its growth, and each year will add to her wealth and importance"

Neighborhood Items.

John Armitage of Spring Creek, vaccinated himself last Saturday and died on Sunday. It is a singular case, the man being in good health at the time of vaccination.

The engines on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, are all draped in mourning, through respect for Thomas Bennett, the engineer, who was killed at Foster Station last week, by the explosion of a burning oil tank. Young Bennett was a sober, industrious young man, and had many friends Several others were more or less injured by the same explosion, but are recovering.

"Nat" Sill, of Warren, while riding on horseback, near Petersburg, last Wednesday, was severely injured by his horse falling on him. He was taken to his home yesterday. It is thought that he will be laid up for months to come.

Dr Stubbs, of Corry, vaccinated over one hundred persons in that city, last Monday.

The woods are on fire near Emlenton—acres have been burned over. As a contrast, two hours ride by rail took me from fine sleighing into view of these destructive fires.

All the cases in bankruptcy marked for this term of the United States District Court have been continued The health of Judge McCandless will not permit of his doing any but unavoidable business at this session

The "oil men" in attendance at court at Erie last week represent an aggregated capital of several millions of dollars Among them were James McGray, John Blood, Hiram Scott, and a host of others almost equally well known.—*Erie Dispatch*

OLIVE LOGAN'S lecture engagement in Pittsburgh will be abandoned on account of the sudden death of her sister, Miss Eliza Logan Wood, which will require her return to New York.

FIREMEN'S MEETING,—A special meeting of Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, will be held this evening. All members are requested to attend By order of the Foreman. J. BODAMER, Secretary.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says there is need for a United States building for the holding of its courts in that city. The city has offered a splendid site for its erection.

DO NOT forget that R. T. Hazzard's closing out sale is still progressing.

Oil Matters.

In the Story Farm oil case, now on trial in the United States Court, at Erie, we find in the testimony of some of the witnesses some reminiscences of the Story Farm which will be of interest. The witness, James Anderson, said he was in the oil business in 1860-61, and had a lease on the Story Farm, at the lower end of the flat, opposite the Tarr Farm; during the winter of '60 we got a little show of oil, previous to April, '61, we got to the first sand and got no oil there; the Reynolds well was producing some oil; think it didn't hold out long; the Steiner well produced; it did not hold out at first; they sand pumped some oil out of Hartje's well; hardly know what wells were producing on the first of April, '61, several new ones were starting, but were not getting any oil; the Steiner and Reynolds wells were getting some oil shortly before the first of April; they were not flowing wells then; don't know that there was any attempt made by defendants to interfere with the knowledge of productiveness of the farm; there was a long strip of bottom land on the Story Farm; think there was about forty or fifty acres of bottom land; the hillsides at that time were considered worth nothing for oil purposes; the prospect at the time, in my well, was considered good, was sinking my well with a springpole, a very slow process, was down something over 100 feet in 1860, suspended work in the fall of '60; we were there a good deal of the time during the winter; don't know that there were any wells in that neighborhood yielding oil at 100 feet; it was afterwards put down deeper, but never became a very good well; think it produced 30 or 40 barrels per day; the premium for a producing well was offered in the summer of 1860; don't know that any well had been sunk the usual depth, of two or three hundred feet, on that farm without striking oil.

From the Clarion Democrat, Jan. 12.

IT is difficult to set up engines and drill oil wells in mid-winter, consequently few new wells are commenced at this season of the year, and the work on those that are drilling progresses slowly. A great many new wells, however, throughout Clarion county, are being started, even at this inclement season. But when spring opens up, experienced oil men tell us there will be a great rush and excitement in this section—as recent developments and present appearances satisfy operators that Clarion territory will prove more remunerative than any other, the coming season.

THE parties are at work on the rigs for two or three wells in the Blyson Run region.

THE engine is now being set for the well near Clarion borough

JOSEPH MCELHATTAN, and other Oil Creek men, are making arrangements to put down two or three wells on Canoe and Deer Creeks, in the spring.

DR SCOTT writes that he is soon coming on with four engines to start as many wells on Clarion territory.

THE Petersburg region is becoming the most noted oil producing field in the State. The Hastings well, on the Aschbach farm, has for months yielded eighty barrels a day; and several wells on the Culmer, Shoup, and Fox farms are nearly as large. A great many others on different farms, in the same neighborhood, and along the Clarion river about the Grass Flats, are steadily producing ten, fifteen, and twenty barrels a day each We have to report, since the last *Democrat* was issued, several new strikes, the most important of which is a well on Charles Ritts farm at the south east end of Petersburg, on the Nottingham lease, which last week commenced at 100 barrels a day, and is now producing steadily forty barrels A new well on the Eli Logue farm, in Perry township, nearly opposite mouth of Turkey Run, is yielding thirty-five barrels a day. Drilling has again commenced on the Alum Rock well, and the well at Keating's Furnace, the owners of each believing they were deep enough.

THE East Sandy oil field is now attracting much attention, and several new wells are drilling in Ashland township, this county not far from the famous Gas City, the wells of which light the whole country for many miles around.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Clarion *Democrat*, writing from Rimersburg, says:

"We enjoy good health, all round, no small-pox, thank God, no fever of any kind, with the exception of the oil fever, which got into our neighborhood, and is spreading out fast—a confidence prevailing here that we have got the "ile." The Kissinger well is now down about three hundred feet; two derricks are put up to test the Cherry Run flats, and the surface indications are so much encouraging, as to induce oil men from the oil region to invest; and hence real estate and town property is rapidly going up—commanding a high figure."

From the Oil Man's Journal.

LORD BYRON —This is the name of a new well owned by Parson Bros, on the Ritz farm, near the Grass Flats It has been pumping for some days averaging a production of seventy-five to eighty barrels per day. When the third sand had been penetrated nearly to the bottom in this well, the gas which flowed therefrom took fire, burned the derrick and left the tools in the hole. The tools were speedily taken out, derrick rebuilt and the well started to pump with above satisfactory result.

The well owned by D B. Campbell and others, on the Davour farm, near Grass Flats, was torpedoed last Friday and greatly improved

The Riddle well, owned by C E Riddle and George Ralph, on the D. Shoup farm, has been pumping for one week, averaging thus far a production of 100 barrels per day.

BEAR CREEK —The tools have not yet been extricated from the well on the Campbell farm, south of Martinsburg, owned by Captain Spurr and others. This was expected to prove a big well; but the delay in its completion, occasioned by sticking the tools and permitting the water to stand on the third sand rock, will no doubt operate against it to some extent.

The well owned by Limbing Bros. and others, on the Robert Campbell farm, south of Martinsburg, continues to yield thirty-five or forty barrels per day.

The Moorehead well, on Bear Creek, which yielded for a time 200 barrels per day, still averages a daily production of over 100 barrels

MILFORD FARM —The Brevorte Company, of New York, have sunk a well on the Milford farm, which commenced pumping Friday last of last week, at the rate of 175 barrels per day.

The well owned by Phipps, McConnell and others, is yielding twenty-five barrels per day.

BLACK FARM —The McKinney & Sterrett well, on the Black farm, west of Parker's Landing, lease No. 3, has been drilled nearly through the third sand. The well is filled up to a considerable extent with oil, and the indications are that it will prove a good one.

GEORGE PARKER FARM —Mr. Charles Berger has another well nearly completed on this farm. When the third sand had been penetrated four or five feet the well filled up some 800 feet with oil. It is expected to prove one of the largest in the district.

ROBINSON FARM —The well owned by W D Robinson and others has just been tubed and is now pumping large quantities of oil. Its actual production is not known to us, but report says it is a very big well.

From the Warren Mail.

WILCOX OIL WELL —Nearly every little town has its oil well Even Corry has one though it is Pain-ful to remark that it produces nothing but gas. To keep up with the fashions, the little town of Wilcox over east of us in the woods not satisfied with having the biggest tannery this side of sunrise, brings out an oil well and goes to pumping like a candidate for office. The Elk county *Gazette* has interviewed and thus reports.

"The well is situated about five miles northeast of Wilcox, this county. It was started by a company in July, 1865, and was sunk to a depth of 1,365 feet, and was then abandoned by the company. Recently Mr. O. N. Adams, one of the original firm, purchased the entire interest, and during the past fall sunk the well to its present depth, 1 691 feet, when oil was discovered. The necessary machinery and tanking have been erected to accommodate the probable capacity of the well Those interested in the well seem very sanguine that it will prove a success. They have experienced considerable trouble in the breakage of machinery, and have had to draw their tubing several times for repairs. They were pumping on Tuesday when our informants were present, but they were getting very little oil, the water not having been exhausted since the last repairs. They have at the well five hundred barrels, which they have saved, and judging from the appearance of the ground, as much more had gone to waste. It is said by judges to be a superior lubricating oil."

From the Petroleum Centre Record.

A new well was struck on the Cornen and Beers farm, on Monday last, which is yielding seven barrels a day, and increasing. It is located on the southeast corner of the farm, on a hitherto undeveloped portion. It is owned by Messrs Cornen and Beers. Two more new wells will soon be completed on this territory. Mr. Frank Holden, the Superintendent, is thoroughly posted in the oil business, hence the farm is one of the best managed in the oil country.

From the Petroleum (Ont.) Advertiser, Jan. 4.

Several new strikes come in for notice this week. Messrs. H Prince and Colonel Parsons have struck what we hear rated as a first class well on the thirty-seven acres owned by Mr. H. Parson, of Toronto, on lot eight, on the thirteenth Concession The well flowed for some time, but the flow ceasing, the pump was put in, and the well has since been pumped with goods results. In Mr. Vantuyl's well, on the Fairbank property, near Pithole, oil was struck at 475 feet At the time of our information, want of tank room had prevented continuous pumping, but the well was expected to be good for thirty or forty barrels. Mr John McDonald has struck a second well, near his old well on Lot 2, in the 12th Concession. This location, being distant about six miles north west of the village, shows that the oil field is of wider extent than many suppose. Mr. Lancey's two wells, on the Crescent property, are not yet down to the full depth. In the one nearest the creek, a "pocket" of oil was struck in the soapstone, at less than two hundred feet, from which about 150 barrels of oil were pumped This, we believe, is the only instance of the kind which has yet occurred in this locality.

As the Monroe farm, to which operations are at present mainly confined, is likely for some time to come to be a point of interest, a brief description may not be amiss, for the better explanations of this and other reports. The property known as the Monroe lot, is the east half of lot 2, con. 12, Enniskillen, and lies west of the Shoemaker and Webster territories, (from which a side road divides it,) and north of the Thayer and Tracy property. The first operation was undertaken by Messrs. E Coryell and R P. Smith, on fifteen acres purchased by them at the south end, with the result of striking their already celebrated flowing well which flows a steady stream of pure oil, yielding about one hundred barrels per day. Messrs Kennedy and Jefferys, at about the centre of the lot, lately struck a second flowing well. Messrs Kennedy and Jeffery have purchased the abandoned rig of the Sarnia test well, and are erecting it on their property, some eighty yards from their flowing well. Mr. Perkins owns lot 9, adjoining, and is about developing it. Messrs Coryell & Smith own lot 10, next South, and are about leasing in on royalty, for development. Messrs. Peat, Gurd & Johnson have leased two acres, and are going on with work; Messrs. Bourne, Francis & Pouton, have a rig up on lot 13, Messrs Brake & Co. are getting ready for a rig, and Messrs. Perkins & Cooley are at work on a couple of wells on their five acres near the South end Four acres owned by Mr. Napper, lying between the Perkins & Cooley, and Coryell & Smith sub-divisions, was purchased this week by Mr. T B Guest, of St. Mary's, for $1,500.

On the Thayer property, next south, Mr. H. B Walker has a rig completed, Messrs. Keith & Woodley are putting up a derrick, and Mr Gibson is making arrangements to commence. Mr. J. S Loughead has located himself on an acre of the Shoemaker lot, across the road, at about twelve rods distance from the Coryoil & Smith well, and is getting up a rig a little southeast, across the blind line. Capt. Tracy's property, south of the Thayer lot is, we believe, to be developed by Messrs. Tracy & Fairbank. West of the Monroe lot, on the Lamb, Richards and other lots on the same range, a good deal of work is going on.

The Hagen well, north of Pithole, is being tested, with what result we shall announce next week.

Married, Divorced and Married Again—A Lively Week's Work.

The Conneautville (Crawford county) *Record and Courier* of Saturday contains the following account of rather remarkable transactions in the matrimonial line. People of an observing turn of mind will discover in close proximity in our matrimonial department to-day, two marriage notices, in which Mr John Smith figures as the happy bridegroom. Now, as the name of John Smith is not altogether a strange one in this locality, the announcement that John—or two of him—should get married would scarcely excite comment but for the fact that the John's mentioned are one and the same person On Christmas Mr. John Smith and Miss Mary Boyles called at the residence of Squire Beatty, in Summerhill, and were duly united in marriage, after the forms prescribed by the laws of our State. The happy couple only tarried long enough at the Squire's for him to fill out their marriage certificate, when they left on a wedding tour up the tow-path. But the wedded life which dawned so auspiciously became suddenly clouded—why or how we will not attempt to tell—and on the following Wednesday, thirty-six hours after they had solemnly promised "Love, honor, etc., until death doth us part," the

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,"

weren't on the beat as one to any considerable extent, and a mutual divorce was proposed. Spite of the storm, the trip to Meadville was made and a search commenced for legal aid. Here it is reported they fell into the hands of a couple of waggish imbs of the law, who after a patient hearing of the case furnished each with the necessary documents for which they came. This part of the story we get from hearsay, and give it for what it may be worth, though the trip to the county seat was certainly made, with the object stated in view. On New Year's day, John, fortified with his bill of divorce, and not the least discouraged by the ill success of his former matrimonial venture, led to the altar blushing bride number two, in the person of Miss Susan White. M Bishop, Esq, officiated, and the newly wedded pair were sent off in the best of spirits. The circumstances of the first wedding furnished food for considerable comment, but the second capped the climax, and the muchly married John has come in for a fair share of notoriety since that time.

POSITIVELY the last day's sale of books at auction at Rice's, No 13 Spring street.

GREAT inducements are now offered purchasers of dry goods at R. T. Hazzard's.

EMMET is playing "Fritz" in Rochester, N. Y, and Garner "Rip" in Corry.

NOW is the time to buy reasonable goods at R T. Hazzard's closing out sale.

THE ROCHESTER MEAT MARKET —The undersigned, having had an experience of over twenty years in the business, and having recently opened a new meat market on Washington street, above Walnut, would respectfully ask a fair share of the public patronage. A full assortment of poultry, hams and meats of all kinds, every order promptly filled and delivered. I claim to have the finest stock of beef, mutton, lamb and pork and the best market in Titusville.

GEO. W. PEART,
Washington street, above Walnut.

SAUERKRAUT made by a neighboring farmer, nice and clean, at FRENE BROS.

DRY GOODS.

Great Special Sale of First-Class Dry Goods, Slightly Damaged by Fresh Water, at about One-Half of the Actual Cost of Importation.

This Morning I Will Offer

AT THE GREAT NEW YORK STORE,

61, 63 & 65 SPRING ST.,

CITY OF TITUSVILLE, PA.,

A large invoice of fine Table Linens, Turkey Red Damasks, Napkins, Toilet Quilts, Towels, Bleached Shirting and Sheetings, Linen Handkerchiefs, and Ladies' Cotton Hose,

Which were Damaged by the Fresh Water while in Transit to a New England City, and were sent to an Auction House by the Railway Company to be Sold for their account, where they were Purchased by my Resident New York Buyer on the 5th instant, at prices which will enable me to offer them to the People at about

One-Half of their Actual Value.

The extent of the Damage consists in the Goods having been Wet by Fresh Water only, consequently One Washing will render them equal in appearance to those purchased in order, after being once Laundered.

Included in this Purchase are Several Pieces of

BLACK FRENCH GROS-GRAIN SILKS,

The Wrappers only having been Wet.

THEY ARE NOT DAMAGED

A PARTICLE. Still, having Purchased them at a Wet Price, I will offer them

AT ABOUT

One Dollar a Yard

LESS THAN REGULAR RATES.

CONSUMERS OF BLACK SILKS

Should Call and Examine This Lot at Once, as the Goods will not remain long on hand at the prices I propose to offer them.

Citizens of this and Adjoining Counties:

I have offered Many Bargains in my time, but none, in my judgment, that will Compare with those mentioned in this Advertisement.

COME, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,

WM. H. ANDREWS,

61, 63 & 65 Spring Street,

CITY OF TITUSVILLE, PENN'A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Pennsylvania Transportation COMPANY having succeeded to the business of the Allegheny Transportation Company, and the Commonwealth Oil and Pipe Company, all orders for oil should hereafter be made upon the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, who will make good any of the accepted orders or either the Allegheny Transportation Company or the Commonwealth Oil and Pipe Company.

HENRY HARLEY, President.

aug8tf

Office Penn Transportation Co.

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 43, one per cent.; oil exceeding 48 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

W. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

aug29-tf

Important to Oil Operators.—We would respectfully announce to Operators and Contractors, that we have purchased the right and title to and in the invention of Mr Victor Gretteo, known as the "Oil and Gas Controller," and are prepared to furnish the same either by hiring them out for stated periods or by selling them.

We would caution all parties against manufacturing or using the same without our consent as the Patent will be rigidly protected.

FISHER, NORRIS & CO.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., Dec. 23, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale Cheap.

20-Horse Power Stationary Engine.

15-H. P. Portable Engine.

10 do do do

8 do do do

—ALSO—

Second Hand Rotary Pumps.

C. A. DURFEY,
Corner Perry and Mechanic Sts.

jan17-tf

UNCLAIMED LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice at Titusville, Pa., Jan 17th, 1872, which, if not called for before Feb. 17th 1872, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Persons inquiring for them will call for letters advertised in the MORNING HERALD of January 17, 1872.

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

Andrews Brewer	Kerr J
Adolph J	Kurtz Sarella
Adams Nellie	Luce Richard
Burket J C	Lotz Mrs Mary
Brown J B	Levy Louis
Brooks Victory	Langworthy M A
Barker M J	Little George
Brown Oliver	Lewis E A
Brown Mrs Olive T	Lemese Charles
Bailey Mrs Martha P	Lord Wm M
Barlow Miss Lizzie A	Lowen F
Brennan Charles	Myers J J
Burgman A W	Moore Miss Addie J B
Blanchard John	Maloney Bridget
Collins H	Murphy Delia
Candlan Lizzie	Mead E
Cohen D B	Maas Jacob
Curtis L D	Mathew Miller
Collins Mrs Louisa M	Malin Thomas
Curry Mary A	Morrison M C
Cummings W W	McCracken Annie S
Carpenter Wm A	McC'Neal A W
Chapin J M	McKnely Col Henry
Crawford Martha	McKenzie J A
Chauncey Miss M	McWilliams James
Crocker Thomas	McGhee F
Clark Mrs Ann A	McGin Polly
Carroll M E	McKay Mrs Susan
Dan el T G	McGee Thos
Doohan Francis	McKandall Robert
Davids Luther	Nelson W H
Donald William	Nicols Libbie
Maddy Charlie H	O'Neal Hugh
Elopsky N	Odell G N
Ewing Robert	Olson Charles
Fisher John	Page L E
Full Milton	Patrick Ed
Frost Chas N	Penberg James
Fritz H J P	Ralph Wm
Gilson Nelli	Reninger John
Gehn Pierson	Sanley W P
Grass Geo	Shutt O F
Garrett David	Scott Morris
Goodman C H	Spencer Mrs M R
Holland Christian	Sorbers John
Hinds C	Scobe John
Harrigon John	Shultz Hermon
Hobbins John B	Stebbins Henry
Hana d L	Smith G S
Harvey Alford	Skinner F
Harvey Miles H	Simmons Mrs Cornelia
Harrison Mary Jane	Smith Albert
Huker Sam	Swift Albert M
Hood Stewart	Weaver John
Heat a Linus	Th

The Prisoner Stokes

From the New York Times, of Monday.

Edward S Stokes still maintains the same calm demeanor, and speaks more confidently than ever of being able to make a successful defense. Yesterday was a solitary one for him, for beyond the chaplain, no one is allowed to visit the prisoners on Sundays. As stated in yesterday's *Times*, the prisoner has not yet been indicted, although it is more than probable that he will be to-day. The District Attorney has already prepared the document which is to be presented this morning. It contains several counts, which are variously recited as follows.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. —The jurors of the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the City and County of New York, upon their oath present That Edward S. Stokes, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, aforesaid, on the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1872, at the City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one James Fisk, Jr, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, wilfully, feloniously, and of his "malice aforethought," and make an assault, and that the said Edward S. Stokes with a certain pistol then and there loaded with gunpowder and lead, leaden bullets, which said pistol the said Edward S Stokes in his right hand then and there had and held, to, at, against, or upon the said James Fisk, Jr, then and there feloniously and willfully, and of "malice aforethought," did shoot off and discharge, and that the said Edward S Stokes, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent forth, and discharged, as aforesaid, the said pistol in and upon the body of him, the said James Fisk, Jr, then and there feloniously and willfully, and of or with "malice aforethought," did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to him, the said James Fisk, Jr., then and there, with the leaden bullets aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol afore aid by the said Edward S Stokes, in and upon the body of him, the said James Fisk, Jr., one mortal wound of the breadth of half an inch, and the depth of twenty-six inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said James Fisk, Jr, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, "from" the first day aforesaid and in the year aforesaid, "until the 7th day of January in the same year aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, and on which 7th day of January in the year aforesaid, he said James Fisk, Jr, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid of the said mortal wound did die. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he, the said Edward S Stokes, the said James Fisk, Jr, in the manner and from and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought," did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

Miscellaneous.

A girl in Utah recently fell dead from lacing too tightly.

The first election this year is in New Hampshire, in March.

The Missouri State bonds maturing this year will be paid in coin.

One sixth of the persons burned out at Chicago only needed help for a few days.

The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £390,000 during the past week.

At Virginia City, recently, a man died at the grave while his wife was being buried.

The New York Board of Aldermen has removed all the arches of the old board.

An Italian nun died of grief at being compelled to vacate a cell she had occupied for forty years.

The snow is said to average more than two and a half feet deep throughout the woods in Maine.

The Sea Side House at Rye Beach, N H, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is about $10 000

The Pacific House and adjoining property at Council Bluffs was damaged $25,000 by fire last evening

Only eight members of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris are opposed to the Anglo French commercial treaty.

The New York Yacht Club is making preparations for a cruise to Europe next summer by invitation of the Grand Duke

The trial of Joan C. Bickford, for abstracting money from the mails, commenced at New York yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

A passenger train was thrown from the Windsor (N S) railroad, Thursday, and all the passengers were more or less injured, one fatally

The now operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the principal office, No 145 Broadway, New York, was occupied yesterday.

A lady in New York recently broke off her engagement to a gentleman, because he had shown a letter she had written him to his mother.

The Prefect of Orizaba extracted a loan of $5,000 from the citizens by making them stand on one leg all night. They very naturally "came down" in the morning.

One who is, perhaps, a little too critical, says that the majority of the country preachers could burn quite as well as the old religious martyrs—they are so dry.

A remonstrance, signed by 800 manufacturers of Paris has been sent to the Assembly against the passage of any bill increasing the duties on raw cotton and silk.

A celebrated writer says that if one could but read it every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil

Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, delivered his message yesterday The financial condition of the State shows no material changes, the debt remaining about $2,250 000

DATE OF DEPARTURE

From New York city of European, South Pacific, and West India mails for the month of January, 1872

2d Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
3d Havana and Mexico
6th Havana and West Indies
8th German Brême via Hamburg
9th Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
10th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
11th Havana and Sisal
13th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
15th German Steamer Bremen.
16th Havana
18th South Pacific Central America and Kingston
16th Europe via Plymouth Cherbourg and Hamburg.
17th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
18th Havana.
20th Germany via Southampton
22th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
23d Havana and Mexico
23d Aspinwall, Brazil and West Indies
23d Europe via Plymouth Cherbourg and Hamburg
24th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
25th Havana and Sisal.
27th French Mail
27th German Mail via Bremen.
27th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool.
30th Europe via Plymouth Cherbourg and Hamburg
30th South Pacific and Central America
30th Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool

The last steam mail from Titusville connecting with night express leaves New York on the days on which the 1st and 15th of the month fall, and the second day for any of the other days named. The mail closes at 11:00 A M at the Grand Central Depot, possibly later in time, if it is in New York city. 7:00 A M

J. H. CLEWELL, P. M.

Titusville Post office, January 1, 1872.

ISHAM & CO.

Make a specialty of the Corham Manufacturing Company's Sterling Silver Ware. Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces just received. This company use only British Sterling, 925-1000. dec8

PRINTING.

ADVERTISE,

IT IS THE

LIFE OF TRADE!

IF YOU HAVE NEW GOODS

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IT.

Advertise

If you have old goods which you wish to get rid of to make room for fresh stock, let the people who look out for bargains know it, and

Advertise

If you have removed to a new store, let your old friends know where to find you—

Advertise

If you are at the old stand, and new stores have made its front look dingy, you will make up the loss if you

Advertise

If you are a retailer, and want small cash purchasers

Advertise

If you are a wholesale merchant and wish to extend your business, the way to bring customers from whom you may select the good and reject the bad, is to do as the largest importers in New York do -

Advertise

If you have property to sell—

Advertise.

Do not believe that there is nobody to buy. Transactions are made every day by those who—

Advertise.

If you have building materials to sell and you will save yourself the trouble of seeking a customer, at the risk of finding him, if you

Advertise.

If you have houses to let, there are many new comers in the city who cannot traverse the whole place, but whom can reach you if you

Advertise

If you are in need of a situation, do not be satisfied by asking your friends alone, but seek a larger circle—

Advertise

There may be people looking for such as you, who will never hear of you, unless you

Advertise

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Tradesmen who want employment,
Clerks who want situations,
Employers who want workmen,
Landlords who want boarders,
Hotel keepers who want help,
Citizens who want servants,
Business men who want agents,
Merchants who want salesmen,

SHOULD

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

THOSE WHO HAVE

Houses for sale,
Lots for sale,
Furniture for sale,
Dry Goods for sale,
Groceries for sale,
Clothing for sale,
Boots and shoes for sale,
Hardware for sale,
Fancy goods for sale,
Anything for sale,

SHOULD

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Those who have lost money,
Those who have found money,
Those who want to borrow money,
Those who want to loan money,
Those who want to make money,

SHOULD

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Whoever you are, do not imagine that the announcement of your business in a respectable newspaper will lower you in the public estimation. If you are too genteel to advertise, the sooner you abandon the trade the better.

ADVERTISE IN THE

TITUSVILLE MORNING HERALD.

COAL AND LUMBER.

COAL! COAL!

F. W. Abbott & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. ABBOTT.

Dealers in all kinds of COAL, at the old stand,

West End of Pine Street.

P. O. address, Box 1212, Titusville, Pa. 17febtf

Chapin & Lardner

DEALERS IN

ANTHRACITE

—AND—

Bituminous Coal.

OFFICE—Opposite Depot. 8dec-tf

LUMBER & COAL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All Kinds Lumber

BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

Blossburg, Bituminous.

AND

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Brick, Marble Dust.

Agent for the Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co--Blossburg Coal.

Hale's Old Stand.

A. J. FOX.

18dec tf

L I M E !

5,000 BARRELS FOR SALE

At very low prices. Warranted best in the market.

ALSO,

L U M B E R

of all kinds.

H. HAZZARD,
sep19 Monroe street, near Spring.

HYDETOWN MILLS.

Charles Hyde,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 16ctf

DAVIS TANK SHOP

—AND—

PLANING MILL!

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES

FLOORING AND SIDING.

M O U L D I N G S,

Of every style. Circular mouldings any diameter, from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Black Walnut Lumber on Hand.

Oil Tanks.

I still continue the manufacture of

Wooden Oil Tanks,

INCLUDING

Storage Tanks

FOR OIL WELLS,

Tanks for Refineries,

AND

Car Transportation Tanks.

Make the Best and Sell the Cheapest is my aim

JAMES B. DAVIS.
1ocstx Postoffice box 168.

NOTICE.

PROF. NEUVILLE'S

Married Class at the Abbott House

Is now in the full tide of success.

MEMBERS will be received at any time.

TERMS invariably in advance.

RAILROADS.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY R R

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—NOV. 19, 1871.

STATIONS.	1st Class. 4	2	6	2d Class. 12	20	10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
CORRY	6 10	10.55	5.00	.....	8.00	1.15
Spartansburg	6 27	11.33	5.28	.....	9.05	†1.44
Glyndon	*6.50	11.42	5.40	.....	9.25	*1.55
Centreville	*6 59	11.55	5.49	.....	9 47	2.05
Tryonville	7.07	12.03	5 59	.....	10.15	*2.15
Rydetown	7 12	12.15	7.18	.....	10.30	*2.23
TITUSVILLE AR	7.30	12.35	7.25	.....	11.15	2.40
DE	7 37	12.45	7.35	6.50	11.35	2.55
Miller Farm	7 57	1.04	7.55	6.30	12 10	3.17
Shaffer	8 03	*1.08	*8 00	6.45	12.15	*3.22
Pioneer	8 14	1.18	8 09	7.05	12.30	3.34
PETCEN'R AR	8 20	1.25	8 20	7.20	12 45	3.43
DE	8 23	1.28	8 21	7.40	1.28	5.55
Columbia	8 31	1 34	8 31	7.50	1 50	*4 04
Tarr Farm	8.35	1 38	8.35	8 00	2.00	4.15
Rynd Farm	8.41	1 44	*8 44	8.15	2.10	4 18
Rouseville	8 47	1 49	8 50	8.30	2.30	4 26
McClintock	*8 52	1.54	8 57	8.40	2.35	4.30
OIL CITY AR	9.05	2 02	9.10	8 50	2 50	4 30
DE	9.12	2 15	.....	9 12	3 10	.....
Oleopolis	9.42	2.45	.....	10 15	3.24	.....
Eagle Rock	9.52	2 54	.....	10.33	*4.15	.....
President	9 56	*2 58	.....	10 40	4 21	.....
Tionesta	10 17	3 28	.....	11.30	5 02	.....
Hickory	10 37	3 36	.....	1.12	*5 33	.....
Trunkeyville	10 46	3 41	.....	1.10	5 04	.....
TIDIOUTE	11 02	4 00	.....	1 40	6 00	.....
Irvineton	11 50	4.45	.....	3 20	7 55	.....
	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P. M.

ADDITIONAL SECOND-CLASS TRAINS.

SOUTHWARD.		14	16	22	18
		A M	A.M.	P.M	P M.
CORRY		6 10	11 45	.....	.....
TITUSVILLE	AR.	8 30	2 55	1 00	3.10
	DE.	8.40	.....	1 07	3.17
Miller		9.10	.....	1.37	3.47
Pioneer		*9 20	.....	1 47	3 57
PET. CENTRE	AR.	9 33	.....	2 02	4.36
	DE.	9 40	.....	2 10	4.45
Columbia		9.50	.....	2 20	5.10
Tarr Farm		10 00	.....	2 30	5.20
Rynd Farm		10 11	.....	2 45	5.35
Rouseville		10 23	.....	3 00	5 15
McClintock		*10 33	.....	3 10	5.30
OIL CITY		10 45	.....	3 25	6 10

ADDITIONAL SECOND-CLASS TRAINS.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1st Class. 5	3	1	2d Class. 19	11	9
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
IRVINGTON	.....	12.50	3.30	6.00	7 35	.....
TIDIOUTE	.....	12.56	5 50	7 28	9.05	.....
Trunkeyville	.....	1 10	4 01	8 00	10 15	.....
Hickory	.....	1 18	5.12	*8.17	10 37	.....
Tionesta	.....	1 50	5 39	8 50	11 30	.....
President	.....	*2 01	6 49	9 27	12 10	.....
Eagle Rock	.....	2 04	6 51	9 33	12.27	.....
Oleopolis	.....	2 14	7.00	10 15	1.00	.....
OIL CITY AR	A. M.	2.45	7.25	11 05	1.30	A. M.
	9 00	2 50	7.31	11 30	2.01	5 15
McClintock	9 10	*3 02	*7 42	11 50	2 20	10 00
Rouseville	9 14	3 05	7 47	12.10	2 30	10 05
Rynd Farm	9 17	3.10	*7 53	12.23	2.40	10 11
Tarr Farm	9 22	3 16	7 59	12.40	2 50	10 17
Columbia	*9 25	3.20	8 03	12 50	3 05	10 21
PET. CENTRE AR	9 30	3.27	8.10	1.00	3 20	10.40
DE	9 32	3 27	8.12	1 25	3 33	10 35
Pioneer	9 37	3 34	8 20	1 53	4 00	2 41
Shaffer	*9 43	*3.42	*8 29	2 38	4 15	2.49
Miller Farm	9 51	3 47	8 33	3.20	4.30	10 54
TITUSVILLE AR	10.10	4 07	8 50	3.55	5.05	11 15
DE	7 30	4.15	9.22	3.50	.....	11.25
Rydetown	7 41	4 24	9 15	3 20	.....	11.35
Tryonville	7 53	4 38	*9 29	3 50	.....	11 50
Centreville	8 00	4 47	9 39	4.10	.....	12 00
Glyndon	*8 15	*4 57	*9.49	4.30	.....	12 17
Spartansburg	8.25	5 10	10 00	5 10	.....	12.29
CORRY	8 35	5 15	10 30	6 00	.....	12 55
	A.M.	P.M.	P M	P M	P.M.	P.M.

NORTHWARD.	15.	17.	13	21
	A M	A M	A.M.	P M.
OIL CITY	.....	6 30	11 05	3 40
Mechlintock	.....	6 50	11 25	3.55
Rouseville	.....	6 55	11 27	4 00
Rynd Farm	.....	7.00	11 30	4 18
Tarr Farm	.....	*7.20	11 43	*4 31
Columbia	.....	7.30	11 55	4 40
PET. CENTRE AR	.....	7 40	12 05	4 55
DE	.....	*7.50	12 35	5 15
Pioneer	.....	8.35	*12.50	5 25
Miller	.....	9 00	1 04	5 53
TITUSVILLE AR	8 55	9 45	1 35	6.25
DE	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Hydetown	.....	.....	*2.20	.....
Tryonville	.....	.....	*3.35	.....
Centreville	.....	.....	*3.47	.....
Glyndon	.....	.....	*3.24	.....
Spartansburg	.....	.....	*3.43	.....
CORRY	11.20	.....	4.30	.....

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 5 and 6 run daily; all other trains daily except Sundays.

N B—Nos 9 and 10 run as Express passenger trains between Titusville and Corry.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING CAR TRAINS.

No. 4—Direct from Williamsport without change
No. 1—Direct to Williamsport without change.
No. 5—Direct from Pittsburgh without change
No. 6—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

C. J HEPBURN, Supt.
JNO. PITCAIRN, Gen'l Manager.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

MONDAY, NOV 27, 1871.

	Buffalo.	Albany.	N. Y.	Boston
	EASTWARD.			
NO. 2	5 00 a m	4 15 p m	10 30 p m	5 50 a m
" 8	5 10 "	2 20 "	7 00 "	11 20 p m
" 10	7 15 "	5 20 "	9 15 "	.....
" 22*	2 30 p m	1 50 a m	7 00 a m	11 00 a m
" 40	8 25 "	6 00 "	11 40 "	3 30 p m
" 44*	11 35 p m	9 15 "	4 00 p m	8 30 p m
	WESTWARD.			
NO. 29	N. Y.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
	8 00 a m	5 00 a m	1 20 p m	12 30 a m
" 31	10 30 "	8 20 "	4 10 "	12 50 "
" 35	10 45 "	9 00 "	4 50 "	6 20 a m
" 41*	6 00 p m	3 00 p m	11 40 "	12 10 p m
" 1	8 00 "	.....	1 20 a m	12 10 "
" 15	11 00 "	9 00 p m	7 10 "	9 00 "

*Runs sundays

J. TILLINGHAST, Gen. Supt.
C H KEENER, General Passenger Agent

BUFFALO, CORRY AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

MONDAY, November 20, 1871

Acc.	Mail Lv	STATIONS	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	Leav. Arr.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
*4 45	6 05	11.50 ...Buffalo	1 55	10 40	5 30
6 30	8 35	2 20 ...Brocton	12.00	9 00	3 5
7 50	9 25	3.10 ...Mayville	11 15	8 15	3 30
9 .5	11 05	5 05 ...Lakeville	9 15	6 05	1.20
....	12 45	7.15 ...Titusville	7.30	4 15	11.25
....	5.55	6 10 ...Pittsburgh ..	8.20	1.50	....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M. Arr. Dep	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Corry, (Oil Creek Junc.) Brocton.

Way Freight	6 05 am		9 40 am
Through Freight	4 40 pm		8 40 pm
	Brocton	Corry	(O C J)
Trough Freight	7 20 am		10 45 am
Way Freight	10.45 am		2 10 pm

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

UNION & TITUSVILLE R. R.

O. C. & A. R. LESSEES.

Northward. No. 17	No. 21	STATIONS.	Southward No. 22	No. 18
A. M	P. M.	Lv. Arr.	P. M	P. M
10.10	6 47	.....Titusville.....	12 50	2 55
*10 25	*7.18	.....Hydetown.....	*12 34	*2.29
*10 50	*7 30	.....Tryonville.....	*12 18	2 00
10 55	7.40	.....Junction.....	12 10	1 55
11 05	7 50	.....Robies.....	12.02	1 47
11 23	8 07	.....Rouseville.....	11 45	1.30
11.32	8 17	.....Lincoln ville.....	11 32	1..0
*11 38	*8 23	.....Lakeville	11 20	1 15
12.15	9 00	.....Union City.....	10 40	12.40
P. M.	P.M.	Arr. Lv	A. M.	P. M.

On Sundays trains No. 18 will run one hour late

*Trains do not stop. †Stop on signal.

C. J. HEPBURN, Supt.
JNO. PITCAIRN, Jr, General Manager.

PITHOLE VALLEY R. R.

On and after MONDAY, June 5, 1871, trains will run as follows

TRAINS NORTHWARD. No. 4.	No. 2	STATIONS.	TRAINS SOUTHWARD No. 1	No. 3
P. M.	A. M.	Arrive. Depart	A. M.	P. M.
3 40	10 46	....Pithole City.....	8 40	1 40
3 28	10 35	....Prather's Mill.....	8 48	1 48
3 18	10 30	.....Woods.....	8 56	1 56
3 10	10 24	.....Ben. ett.....	9 02	2 02
2 55	10 10	.....Oleopolis.....	9 16	2 16
P. M.	A. M.	Depart Arrive	A. M.	P. M.

An EXTRA TRAIN leaves Pithole City on Saturdays at 6 10 p. m., making close connection at Oleopolis with trains on the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway for Corry and intermediate points.

The RETURN TRAIN leaves Oleopolis at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pithole City at 7 5.

All other trains make close connection at Oleopolis with trains on Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railway north and south.

Two lines of stages run daily between Pithole City and Phenanytville, making close connection with arriving and departing trains

J. T BLAIR, Superintendent
D CARPENTER, Ticket Agent
Pithole City, Pa. June 8

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

NOV. 12, 1871.

WESTW'D.	Buffalo	Erie	Cleveland	Chicago
Toledo Ex.	6 05 am	10 10 am	2 30 pm	6 50 am
Pacific "	11 10 00 am	4 20 pm	6 45 pm	7 50 am
N. Ex. "	9 00 pm	1 05 am	5 35 pm	.....
St. Cl. "	12 45 am	3 40 am	7 00 am	8 20 pm
Acm'n	3 45 pm	8 00 pm	.....	.....
EASTW'D.	Chicago	Cleveland	Erie	Buffalo
Sp. N. Ex.	9 20 am	10 20 pm	1 20 am	4 10 am
Atl Exp.	5 35 pm	7 45 am	10 55 am	1 55 pm
Night Ex.	9 20 pm	11 05 am	2 40 pm	5 30 pm
Acm'n.	.....	4 10 pm	7 35 pm	10 40 pm
"	.....	.....	6 15 am	10 15 pm

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

FRANKLIN DIVISION.

NOV. 12, 1871.

	Oil City.	Franklin.	Jamestown
WESTWARD TRAINS			
Mail*	9 00 am	9 38 am	11 50 am
Mixed	5 20 pm	8 08 pm	6 25 pm
Accommodation*	5 10 pm	6 20 pm	.....
EASTWARD TRAINS.	Jamestown.	Franklin.	Oil City
Accommodation	7 40 am	7 50 am	8 40 am
Mixed	6 05 am	11 41 am	12 30 pm
Mail*	12 50 pm	2 34 pm	3 15 pm

*Leave and arrive East Side, Oil City. All others West Side. Trains run by Columbus time.

GEO H MONTIRE, Supt., Stoneboro, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

NOV 20, 1871.

SOUTHW'D.	Acc	Exp.	Exp.	Acom.	Exps.
	a.m.	a.m	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Titusville	7 17	9 15	12 45	3 25	7 25
Oil City	7 15	9 45	2 25	4 00	9 30
Franklin	8 00	10 25	3 02	4 40	10 20
Scrubgrass	8 26	10 49	3 29	5 08	10 50
Emlenton	8 55	11 13	3 45	5 40	11 25
Foxburg	9 55	12 08	4 27	6 44	12 55
Kittanning	10 15	12 50	5 10	7 05	1 05
Brady's Bend	....	1 40	5 46	8 00	2 00
Kittanning	....	3 00	6 48	9 10	3 54
West Penn Junc	....	4 00	7 35	....	4 40
Pittsburgh	....	6 00	8 55	....	6 40
		a m	p m	p.m.	a.m.
NORTH'D.	Exps	Acom.	Acom.	Exps.	Exps.
Pittsburgh	7 50	....	....	8 20	11 50
West Penn Junc	9 25	....	....	10 36	1 40
Kittanning	10 00	7 05	....	11 40	2 30
Brady's Bend	1 00	8 25	....	1 15	3 35
Parker	11 11	8 15	6 00	2 16	4 25
Foxburg	11 55	9 5	6 10	2 30	4 40
Emlenton	12 08	9 37	6 34	2 41	4 52
Scrubgrass	12 50	10 27	7 34	3 21	5 40
Foster	1 33	11 15	8 09	4 27	6 23
Franklin	1 55	11 40	8 45	5 00	6 50
Oil City	2 20	12 20	9 10	5 00	7 25
Titusville	4 57	....	....	7 10	8 55
	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.

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INTERIOR HOUSE Decorations.

UPHOLSTERING AND FINE FURNITURE.

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MANUFACTORY—219, 221, and 223 Levant street, Philadelphia

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GEO K. ANDERSON, I. GJACK ON, Of Titusville. } References 1 jan10 3m.

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AND

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Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Sets.

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Parties furnishing Hotels, and Housekeepers, are solicited to call and examine our large and attractive stock.

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J. A. BASSETT,

No. 7 South Franklin street, Titusville, Pa. jan12-tf

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I will canvass Titusville and the principal towns in the Oil Regions this winter, for orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Small Fruits, Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, &c., &c.

Our stock has never been finer than now. I will be at Titusville, at the Bush House, the first of February.

WM. F. GAYLORD,
Agent for Ellwanger & Barry,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 11-tf.

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The People's CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

S. SHIPMAN,

76 South Franklin street, directly opposite the Union Express office.

The Cheapest Grocery Store in the City.

You will save 25 per cent. by buying of me. dec7-tf

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MATHER,

PHOTOGRAPHER

CHASE & STEWART BLOCK,

Titusville, Penna.

oct18-tf

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SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE

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IT RUNS EASIER.
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IT HAS A NEEDLE SETTER
IT HAS A THUMB SCREW TO FASTEN THE NEEDLE.

A careful examination will substantiate the above facts and represents a fale

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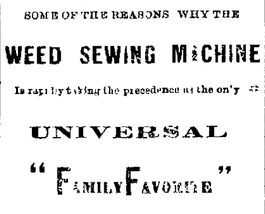

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Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon,

Treates all diseases of the eye and ear scientifically. Inflamed or granulated lids, ulcers and opacity of the cornea, weak sight and blind, cross eyes, cataract, catarrh of the ear, throat and nose and their effects, deafness, pain, roaring, &c., and all discharges from them **Cured.**

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